

THE ILLUSTRATED CRYSTAL PALACE CAZETTE



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REPORTING PROGRESS.

THE meeting an account of the proceedings of which occupies our space to the exclusion of much literary matter, is of a character, and possesses an interest, far beyond those of ordinary *rénunions* of shareholders and directors. It is not simply a statement of the expenditure of a million sterling, of additional requirements to the amount of £300,000, of receipts and expectations, of profit and loss. It is not merely the first periodical balance-sheet of a gigantic commercial speculation, differing only in magnitude from the transactions of the counter and the counting-house. It is the first authoritative announcement of an experiment upon the national character, and an effort at national results. As such, it commands the attention and excites the sympathies of every one with whom human nature is a study, and to whom moral interests are supreme.

In the lower aspect of the undertaking, it appears certainly successful. Notwithstanding an excess of expenditure and liabilities over the original estimate of more than half a million, and of £300,000 over the capital actually raised—notwithstanding failure to complete the announced design, and the delay of a month in the period of inauguration—notwithstanding a rise in the price of a single material deranging calculations to the extent of £50,000—notwithstanding accidents in-



DAVID AND THE SLING. (SEE PAGE 179.)

volving the re-expense of immense sums, and unforeseen contingencies equally costly—the experience of the first month would authorize a dividend of about seven per cent. per annum. When every reasonable abatement has been made from the hopes of the sanguine and the fears of the timid, the continuance of this prosperity may be confidently anticipated. The limit of expenditure and liability is at length ascertained—the amount of permanent charge is fixed at a thousand pounds per week—receipts from entrance-money range from three to four thousand pounds per week, with the variations of the weather—the 17,000 ticket-holders yield a certain revenue in the year of £35,000—and the rental for exhibitors' space already reaches £30,000, and is daily increasing. Every step made towards the completion of the works is an addition to their attractiveness and commercial value. That the pleasure-loving classes will continue to frequent a place of entertainment whose beauties seem faultless, is as certain as that the trading classes will continue to employ a remunerative medium of advertisement and sale. Thus, then, the subscribers of a million capital are already delivered from the fear of loss; and, at the worst, they possess each, as their Chairman observed, a life-property in the splendid creation of their aggregated sovereigns.

In these results and probabilities we heartily rejoice—because strong

is our conviction that the pecuniary failure of the Crystal Palace would be a heavy blow and sore discouragement to the cause of education. There is nothing more evident, as a rule of social action in these times, than this—that individual benefits cannot be largely conferred either from the compulsory or the charitable provisions of society. It is one of the results of our history, and one of the features of our civilization, that good of a permanent sort, and upon a large scale, cannot be wrought either by governments or eleemosynary associations. Public opinion is not yet won over to the creation of schools, or any other instruments of amelioration, out of the funds that are raised by the tax-collector; and it is becoming daily more distrustful of the influence of direct gratuitous assistance. The principle of encouraging instead of superseding self-helpfulness, of stimulating faculty instead of relieving necessities, is recognised in nearly every department of action. To the work of teaching, it is seen to be as applicable as to the production or exchange of commodities. The educator makes no larger gratuitous outlay than is necessary to awaken a consciousness of ignorance and a willingness to pay for instruction. If he cannot create that willingness, he concludes either that he is unequal to his work or his subject unworthy of his efforts. Mechanics' institutes, lectures, public libraries, scientific exhibitions, cheap publications, have all proceeded upon this theory and been judged by this law. The Crystal Palace is simply the largest effort in a long series. If it failed to draw sufficient shillings into its exchequer to support its grandeur, it would discourage similar efforts to instruct, and, by instructing, elevate. Therefore it is that a man that has no single penny invested in the enterprise, may watch its progress with a solicitude in which it has no rivals.

But it must be also understood that though the commercial success of the Crystal Palace would go far to test its educational efficiency, it should not exclude the solicititudes of which we have spoken. It is possible to attract by refreshment-stalls and water-works, by an ingenious combination of Italian gardening and English park scenery, by covered walls and garlanded saloons, by a tasteful draping of physical luxuries with the semblance of science and art—it is possible thus to attract gay crowds, numerous or rich enough to repay all costs, and even satisfy a user's demand of profit. But by no such result would the Crystal Palace justify the pretensions it has put forth, the applause it has elicited, the sanctions it enjoys. Except it demonstrably awaken the intellectual curiosity and satisfy the intellectual necessities of its visitors—except it draw to itself the millions by the repute of its beauty, and detain them for the study of its lessons—except it visibly increase, in a few years, the intelligence and sobriety of the classes who give a character to our cities by their very aspect in the streets—it will have failed in its conspicuous and peculiar object. We are very glad to find Mr. Laing, as the representative of the Company, reiterating this view of its intention. We are equally glad to find that this is the general opinion of its capabilities. Nowhere have we heard it denied, that the furniture of the Palace is as well calculated to instruct as its proportions and accessories are calculated to delight. There is, to be sure, a good deal of cynical criticism current on the arrangements of the architectural courts and the relative attractiveness of various departments. One writer divides between the luncheon and the brass band the interest of the

whole scene. Another represents returning visitors as acknowledging an excellence approximate to that of Cremorne. Some will have it, that without the peripatetic lecturers whose appointment we have suggested, the courts will always dumb objects of wonder—while others insist that oral explanations would render the sight dull and stupid as the inspection of a cathedral. Our own belief is, that while the necessity of disregarding historical sequence in the illustration of the arts, is to be regretted—while a cheaper and more compact handbook would be a great gain—while the addition of oral teaching to visual without distraction is possible—there is yet no institution in existence where so much knowledge is communicated, even to those least prepared for its reception. Our Museum and picture galleries—are they not ever thronged? and is not a single day among the Elgin marbles, the stuffed beasts and birds, the skeletons and fossils, the works of Raffaelle and Hogarth, an occasion of illumination, even to the most careless and insensible? Very imperfect and disordered may be the impressions carried away—but that any impression is retained better than would have been made by an aimless stroll or a mountebank exhibition, is a great achievement. The worst impediment to spiritual progress is the absence from the adult mind of the wonder and reverence which is never wanting in childhood. It is not merely an impediment to progress—it is a sign of depravation. We have been not a little interested in observing the influence on these neglected faculties of the more conspicuous objects of the Sydenham Exhibition. The Egyptian colossi, the Court of Lions, the Assyrian bulls—it is not needed that these should be understood, for the gazer to be benefited. We encountered but the other day two women of the hard-working class in the Alhambra, vainly seeking in the shilling handbook for some information about the place by whose splendour they were evidently struck, though they knew not even its name. After enlightening them a little, and finding that "Moor" and "Saracen" were words without ideas to them, we mentioned that Nineveh lay hard by. They had evidently read of the buried city in their Bibles, or perchance heard some rumour of Layard's discoveries; they moved on, book in hand, with interested faces; and we make no doubt they went home with a higher opinion than before of the people to whom Jonah preached. The Sunday-schools have supplied hundreds of thousands with knowledge enough to interest them in "Egypt" and the palm-trees. The Mechanics' Institutes have kindled a vague enthusiasm for Greece and Rome in breasts that have no prepared shrine for Byzantine or Mediæval art. The circulating library has provided, by Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii," an infinite deal of curiosity as to Sallust's house. The error of the writers above alluded to, lies in measuring by their own comprehensive knowledge the emotions of people with only very partial knowledge. There is no one so brutish but he knows something; and it is only to the invulnerably ignorant that the Crystal Palace has no lesson and no significance.

CONTENTS OF THE SOCIAL PYRAMID.

THERE is no figure of speech more common than that which represents a nation or other community of mankind by the similitude of a pyramid, and there is no spectacle more suggestive than that of an assembly which comprises persons of both sexes, of many ages, and of all conditions. Such a spectacle was often seen in the Hyde Park

Exhibition, and was scarcely less perfectly presented at the inauguration of the Sydenham Crystal Palace. The thoughtful spectator, in the pauses of the ceremonial, or other powerful external influence, asks himself, Where dwell all these people, and by what do they live? What proportion of them are above twenty years of age, or thirty, or fifty, or eighty? What proportion of them are married or unmarried, bachelor or widow? What proportion have living parents; and how many are the parents of living children?—In either of the edifices we have named, and especially in the former, there was a special suggestion of the means by which men live—of the materials on which they work—of the districts over which they are diffused—of the proportions in which they are divided between the proprietary and the operative classes, the agricultural, the manufacturing, and the trading, the producer and the exchanger. Accurately to divide the people according to their occupation is found surprisingly difficult, even as it was found surprisingly difficult precisely to classify the natural and industrial products represented in the Great Exhibition. The analytical mind discovers infinite subdivisions concealed from the superficial observer; and the keenest feels that he would be outdone by a diligent matter-of-fact enumerator.

The publication of the decennial census tables is eagerly anticipated from one period to the other by persons whom inclination or profession incline to statistical studies. We have ourselves been impatient for the appearance of the second part of the tables taken on the 31st March, 1851—the part, that is, which we expected to contain a summary of the occupations of the people. It has come into our hand on the very eve of publication, and we have barely read through the index pages prefixed. We find it contains even more than we had anticipated. It shows the "ages, civil conditions, occupations, and birth-place of the people, with the numbers and ages of the blind, the deaf, and dumb, the inmates of workhouses, prisons, lunatic asylums, and hospitals." Nor does even this explicit title-page announce all the treasures of the volume. We find section the first—that on the ages of the people—a copious dissertation on the divisions of human life, legal, physiological, poetical, popular, classical, and antiquarian; an inquiry into the causes of its different average duration at different periods; a summary of the information under this head afforded by previous returns; and the estimated number at and above each year of age from 1 to 108 in the middle of 1851. Each of the other sections of the volume is equally explicit. That on the civil or conjugal condition of the people is, perhaps, as an index to our moral condition, of incalculable value. The section relating to the naturally imperfect, appeals alike to our compassion and our philosophy; and the chapter on public institutions, including the corrective with the charitable, must alike stimulate and guide reflection.

In that part of the volume devoted to the occupations of the people, we calculate on finding matter equally appropriate to these pages and interesting to our readers. We cannot now, of course, give even the barest abstract of the information it will hereafter be our business to present in forms at once the most faithful and attractive. We observe that the difficulty alluded to above has been ingeniously mitigated by the adoption of an alphabetical, in addition to an analytical, arrangement. We find no less than 439 descriptions of persons thus set down; not a single letter, from A to Z, being without its use in this capacity. The other mode of arrangement divides the whole community into seventeen classes; class one comprising "persons employed in the government of the country," and class seventeen, "persons supported by the community and of no stated occupation." Under each class there are many sub-classes. Thus, under class one, sub-class one (National Government), we find the Queen and the Royal Family, and also artificers and labourers in the dockyards; while the policeman

or beadle is in sub-class two (Local Government), and the East India service constitutes a sub-class in itself. There are, also, three sub divisions of class seventeen; and there appear to be no less than 108,814 persons for whom no place could be found under any one of the innumerable items of these seventeen classes, although vagrants of no specified occupation are in themselves a sub-division. Of authors, our readers may be pleased to know, there are no more than 524, of whom 10 are under 20 years of age, of whom 3 are females; while of editors there are 1,320, of whom 82 are under 20 years of age, and of those above the age of 20, 18 are females. Of artists there are 9,118, of whom 548 are females. Of scientific persons there are 471, of whom 25 are females. Of sculptors, included under the head of artists, there are 660, of whom 4 are females. Of actors, there are 1,398; and of actresses, 643. "This fourth class," remark the compilers, "comprises the poet, the historian, the painter, the sculptor, the musician, the architect, and the natural philosopher, as well as the professors and teachers of literature and science. To this class belong the Shakspears, Horaces, Handels, Raphaels, Michael Angelos, Wrens, and Newtons." The reader may smile at the conception of the men who have written their names in enduring marble, or upon the still more imperishable page, being called upon to write that same name on a bit of paper furnished also to the tenant of the obscurest hut, and even to the vagrant sleeping under a hedge. To the enumerator, the world-renowned sage and the yet nameless infant were alike units in the great sum of national existence; and the houseless beggar may be proud to think that he was duly registered as a sand-grain at the foot of the pyramid which tapers up to the solitary name of the Sovereign.

AMERICA IN THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

PECULIARITIES in the American constitution, which it is difficult for foreigners to appreciate, offer a ready apology to our transatlantic brethren for cutting a rather sorry figure in some relations, and circumstances where the other civilized nations of the world are weak enough to desire to appear to the very best advantage. In our simplicity we are apt to think that it is not a matter of indifference with what eyes we are viewed by our sister nations, and hence we clothe our diplomatic representatives abroad with all the dignity it is in the power of externals to bestow, and afford them the means, by a liberal stipend, of associating on equal terms with the high circles in which they are necessarily thrown; and when the nations meet in a great industrial arena to contend for peaceful laurels, we, of Europe, think no expense too great, no effort thrown away, that tends to secure for our industry a proper appreciation in the eyes of mankind. Yet, anomalous as it may appear, the nation which exhibits the most jealous sensibility to the criticisms of the world invariably exposes itself, without any excuse of poverty, to just animadversion in those great public matters in which it comes into direct comparison with other nations. We see this in the niggardly pittance which is unwillingly allowed to the foreign representatives of the United States, which forces them to bear the most galling, because the most petty, mortifications, or to trench deeply upon their private means to enable them to support with decency the high position which they hold. We have heard from credible sources, that a late American Minister, at a European Court, paid almost the whole of his salary for house rent, while the liberal hospitality which he maintained was supported entirely by his ample private fortune.

The Great Exhibition of 1851 was another example of this singular anomaly in American practice. On the plea that Government was powerless, the business was confided to an irresponsible committee of gentlemen, of distinguished position it is true, but with neither money nor power. They merely did what could have been better done by any shipping merchant in New York, and then left the credit of their country to take care of itself as best it might.

Had it not been for the generous patriotism of an American merchant of London, not a shilling would have been forthcoming for any purpose whatever connected with the American display. The private generosity which thus came to the rescue of American credit, has been so entirely forgotten by the people and Government of the United States, that not a pound of the money thus opportunely advanced has ever been turned to the patriotic lender.

Our American friends were fertile in excuses for the meagreness and poverty of their display. The shortness of the notice, the want of Government aid, and a hundred equally valid apologies were offered, and urged with apparent good faith, and the somewhat severe criticisms of these were at once deprecated and resented.

America has now a second opportunity of measuring her industrial strength against the world. She will find a public better informed with regard to her than before, and more prepared to look for good things, particularly in the departments of machinery and manufacture. The New York Exhibition, and Messrs. Wallis and Whitworth, have done her this service. She can have now a fair, we might almost say a partial, trial. But if, from motives of false economy, or from any other cause whatever, she fails to be justly represented at Paris in 1855, she must be content to sink industrially in the estimation of the world.

We have been led to these remarks by noticing in an American paper the announcement that the arrangements for the Paris Exhibition have been entrusted to the Smithsonian Institution. No aspices could be more respectable, as that institution is known favourably to every prominent scientific society, and almost every prominent scientific man in Europe. The connexion of the Smithsonian Institution with the American Government will give to its action a sufficiently official character to satisfy the requirements of the French Commission, while the character and position of the officers and regents of the institution will afford the best guarantee for the proper management of any business they undertake. We sincerely hope that under this excellent arrangement the Americans may retrieve the mortifications of 1851, and add well-earned laurels to those which, in spite of the general poverty of their department, they won on that occasion.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

ALMOST all the chief seats of manufacturing industry have reported to the Department of Science and Art the formation of local trade committees to promote the Paris Exhibition. Effective committees have been organized at Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Coventry, Macclesfield, the Potteries, Trobridge, Belfast, Dublin, Glasgow, Paisley, Dundee, Arbroath, Aberdeen, Dumfries, &c. The Council of the Civil Engineers has addressed a strong letter to its members, urging their co-operation. The Royal Agricultural Society has formed a special committee. The Corporation of Liverpool, it is said, is preparing to exhibit illustrations of its shipping in all its branches. Additional committees of trade, to those already reported, have been formed in the metropolis, for general metal-working, saddlery and harness, leather-dressing, carriages, printing, bookbinding, clothing, boots and shoes, paper-making, chemical manufactures, cutlery and gun-making, &c. so that there appears every promise of a complete and effective display in Paris. We understand that in accordance with its wishes, a great deal will be made to the Imperial Commission, as soon as possible after the 1st of August, of the total space likely to be wanted for exhibiting the industry of the United Kingdom, and all those who purpose exhibiting should send their demands before that date, or they will be liable to exclusion. In respect of the representation of the fine arts, the committees for painting, architecture, and sculpture, have held meetings; and, we believe, the regulations on which artists are to be invited, which they have recommended to the Board of Trade, will be issued forthwith.

At the first meeting of the Manchester General Committee to promote the representation of the manufactures of this district at the Paris Exhibition, the mayor was requested to communicate with the authorities of neighbouring towns, and draw their attention to the importance of their increasing the subscription list. In the course of conversation, it seemed to be the general opinion of the committee that their duty was simply to secure a proper representation of all the textile fabrics produced in Manchester and the district around, and as the producer's name will not be attached to the goods sent up by them, the committee will stand in the same relation as any single private contributor to the Exhibition. One or two gentlemen expressed doubts as to whether some branches

would be represented in the committee's collection, now that it was understood that the names of the exhibitors would not be affixed; but the general opinion seemed to be that, whilst no difficulty whatever could exist in regard to all plain fabrics, producers of peculiar goods would not refuse to add samples of those goods to the committee's collection, even in cases where the producer might determine to forward a private collection to Paris at their own expense, in order to display their own names. In the worst case, the committee could buy samples, if the producers refused to supply them otherwise. From a letter which was read by the town-clerk, it appeared to be exceedingly probable that independent contributors of goods similar to those included in the committee's collection will be very likely to find that no room for the goods can be found at the Paris Exhibition; indeed, the building in which the Exhibition will be held is said to be so small that it is not likely that all the space demanded even by the Manchester Committee will be conceded; and it is certain that the preference will be given to the goods sent by this committee rather than to those furnished by private individuals. This remark applies, of course, only to textile fabrics; other articles, such as machinery, &c., will not be forwarded at all by this committee, and, in all probability, the English applicants for space to exhibit such goods will stand the best chance of obtaining an allotment of room. With regard to the goods forwarded through the committee, it was stated that they would be sold, probably by auction, at the close of the Exhibition, and it seems most likely that no duty will be charged for the importation into France, in which case, of course, some profit will accrue to their owners. But even if the 29 per cent. duty should be charged, the goods will yet be most likely sold so as to reimburse the contributors, and so no expense whatever will fall on them. The service which the Manchester Committee's selection is likely to do to the cause of free-trade, in showing the French what high prices their hostile tariff imposes on themselves, is the consideration upon which it is considered proper to appeal to the other towns in Lancashire for contributions to the Manchester subscription fund. The Executive Committee will take measures for determining what amount of space in the Exhibition they are likely to require.

DAVID.

THIS statue is the production of Pietro Magni, of Milan, a pupil of Sangiorgio, who modelled the statue of the Prodigal Son. The style of these figures is so similar, that any one might fancy they were the work of the same sculptor, so strongly has the pupil become penetrated not only with the manner of thought of his master, but with the capability of developing that thought in like chasteness and elegance. The statue of David seems to us quite equal to the Prodigal Son, with the addition of a dash of the lofty bearing and determination of the twin demi-gods, Castor and Pollux.

The time selected for the representation of David appears to be when he had drawn near to the Philistines, and was mentally measuring, with knitted brow, his distance, the stone already balanced in the sling, ready to be cast forth upon the apparently more powerful opponent who was, at the moment, taunting him with, "Am I a dog, that thou comest to me with staves? I will give thy flesh unto the fowls of the air and to the beasts of the field." The figure is highly suggestive of the whole story. There is danger of the destruction of the Jewish people by the Philistines, principally because their leader is a mighty giant, who had challenged any of their chiefs to single combat, and with whom Saul, their king, although a tall and powerful man, as well as a brave warrior, could not compete, "neither was there a man in their whole army who was not afraid of him." A youth, a stripling, a boy with a ruddy countenance, steps forward to meet the mighty champion, and after telling Saul that he had killed a lion and a bear, though unarmed, he is permitted to meet this redoubtable warrior, and now stands opposed to him merely with a sling and five smooth pebbles from a brook, feeling confident of success because his opponent had despised and defied the living God, in whom he implicitly trusted, and who had already made him conqueror in physically considered, an unequal warfare.

The astonishment of Saul, mingled with distrust, whilst beholding the juvenile champion before his gigantic adversary, the joy, yet alarm, of his parents; the jealousy of his elder brothers; the timidity and affright of the beauteous damsels to whom David is all in all, mingled with pride at his spirit and daring, a quality always appreciated by the fair sex; the different sensations of the two armies drawn up in battle array, the shout of joy of the Jewish soldiers and dismay of the Philistines on perceiving their vaunted champion fall to the ground from some cause unknown, and the hero advancing up to him and severing his head from his body with his own sword amidst the plaudits of the soldiers and admiration of their wives and daughters; all these and numberless other thoughts are suggested. Surely the Greeks did not value sculpture too highly, when one simple figure in marble or plaster does such a tale unfold.

THE EGYPTIAN LANGUAGE.

(CONCLUDING ARTICLE.)

In our first article on the Egyptian language we dwelt chiefly upon the necessity of obtaining an insight into the Coptic tongue as the surest guide and the most facile helping hand towards the comprehension of the hieroglyphical. In the next we explained the assistance several of our great lexicographers received in arriving at a correct knowledge of the hieroglyphics from the Rosetta stone, which had the same meaning written on it in three different characters—a practice not uncommon in ancient times; the inscription on the cross, for instance, being in Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. The Greek, which is well understood, was one of these, and therefore it was not only easily and accurately rendered into the modern languages of Western Europe, but mutilated passages were also definitely made out.

Learned men having effected this translation were able by degrees to determine the hieroglyphic method of writing; and practice and experience have, within the last few years, greatly enlarged the boundaries of their knowledge in this long-lost language, as the few remarks in our last exemplifying and explanatory of the symbolic characters will testify. The next peculiarity of the Egyptian language is the

PHONETIC CHARACTERS,

which are pictures of physical objects, denoting, not ideas, as in the last, but letters, or rather sounds. For example: a hand —— its Egyptian name, *tot*, not only signifies a hand, but likewise stands for the letter T; a lioness —— Egyptian name *lubo*, also stands for L; —— a reservoir of water; —— a beetle; —— an egg; —— a leaf; —— a field; and many other physical objects, also represent consonants or vowels. The difficulty and confusion arising from having many characters to the same sound are trifling, the sound at once suggesting the name of the object in the spoken language. The variety of characters originated in the desire for a certain symmetry of arrangement, which object was likewise the chief guide in the selection.

This mode of writing has a constantly occurring and peculiar feature, called its determinative character. Groups of forms, representing articulate sounds, both vowels and consonants, forming the word in the Egyptian tongue, are followed by a representation of the object which these sounds connected together denote. Thus in the following example, —— which signify the

letters *ehe* in the Coptic, and in English *cow*, have added to them the actual figure of an ox or cow —— This has been an important feature in defining with absolute certainty the exact meaning of what many groups express, and demonstrating the truth that the hieroglyphics are photographic as well as ideographic—that is, represent sounds as well as ideas. The following are two examples of the determinative character:

— a goat; — a pig; first giving the representation of the letters, and then the object itself. This is not only applicable to birds and beasts, but many other groups are verified in the same way; as —— a wing;

— a balance.

Verbs are depicted in hieroglyphic writings by pictures representing the kind of action denoted by the verb—as, for example, the verb “to sculpture”; “to build,” has for its determinative the mallet; the verb “to measure” has a bushel; “to weep,” an eye shedding tears; “to labour,” a plough; “to distribute,” as well as “to adjust,” the plumb-line; “to injure or strike down,” a man having his head split; “to open,” the two leaves of a folding door; and “to blow,” a twisted sail. Other verbs are represented by pictures of objects possessing a peculiar and similar property. Thus, the verb “to be angry” is represented for its determinative by an ape, because this animal is soon excited; “to blush,” by a flamingo, because of its beautiful red colour; “to be drunken,” by a man having his leg cut off with a knife, signifying that when in that

state his legs are of no use to him. Again, the symbol of water — serves for the determinatives of such verbs as “to freeze”; “to boil,” or of actions performed by its means, as “to swim,” “to wash.” Verbs expressive of actions relative five have a fire-pan emitting smoke. Others, expressing the effects of light, have a round object, with lines drawn from it, representing the sun and its rays of light emanating; such verbs as “to talk,” “to shout,” “to sing,” are determined by the figure of a man, with one hand touching his lips.

The personal pronoun “I” or its objective case, “me,” has for its determinative, on many obelisks and other monuments, the portrait of the person intended with the insignia, habit, and decorations proper to his rank, frequently elaborately finished. The names of the gods of Egypt are frequently written phonetically—at other times symbolically; but in the latter case they have their determinatives. Goddesses are determined by a sitting female figure; the hatchet with the feminine article, or the hooded snake. Private individuals are determined by the picture of a man or woman. Proper names were all significant—as “truth,” “letter,” “lion,” “man.” These examples are sufficient to show that the same idea may be expressed either by a picture, a symbol, a group of characters, or their combination.

Proper names of the sovereigns of Egypt are always enclosed in an elliptical frame. The reason of this has not been discovered; but its usefulness to us is very great—which the following is a remarkable instance:—A small obelisk, found in the island of Philé, by Belzoni, was brought to England by Mr. Banks, and copies were sent to various literary men on the continent. This obelisk was remarkable for a Greek inscription on the square base, which, as translated, was a supplication of the priests of Isis, residing at Philé, to King Ptolemy, to Cleopatra his sister, and to Cleopatra his wife. On the obelisk was a group of hieroglyphic characters, enclosed in a frame, precisely the same as one already found on the pillar of Rosetta, or the Rosetta stone, and nearly proved to signify the name of Ptolemy. But there was also another enclosed group, which, according to the translation above, ought to be Cleopatra. These circumstances were studied by M. Cham-

pillon, and the following explanation was given by him to L. Dacier, when he first announced his discovery.

It must be premised that the hieroglyphics are written vertically, as in “Cleopatra,” or horizontally, as in “Ptolemy,” and from left to right, as well as from right to left:—The first sign of the name of Cleopatra, which represents a kind of quadrant, and which ought to be the letter K (C), should not occur in the name of Ptolemy, and it is not there. The second, a crouching lion, which should represent the L, is identical with the fourth of Ptolemy, which is also an L. The third sign is a feather, or leaf, which should represent the short vowel E (the Greeks having two sounds representing our e, one short, *epsilon*—the other long, *eta*). Two similar leaves may be observed at the end of the name of Ptolemy, which, by their position, must have the sound of E long. The fourth character to the left represents a kind of flower or root, with its stalk bent downwards, should answer to the letter O, and is, accordingly, the third letter in the name of Ptolemy. The fifth to the right is a sort of square, which should represent the letter P, and it is the first in the name of Ptolemy. The sixth to the left is a hawk, which should be the letter A. That letter does not occur in the Greek name Ptolemy, neither does it occur in the hieroglyphic transcription. The seventh is an open hand, representing the T; but this character is not found in the name Ptolemy, where the second letter T is expressed by the segment of a sphere. The author thought that these two characters might be homophonic—that is, both expressing the same sound—and he was soon able to demon-

strate that his opinion was well-founded. The eighth sign, a mouth seen in front, ought to be the letter R; and as that letter does not occur in Ptolemy, it is also absent from his hieroglyphic name. The ninth and last sign, which ought to be the vowel A, is a repetition of the hawk, which has that sound in the sixth. The signs of the feminine on each side of this hawk terminate the name of Cleopatra; that of Ptolemy ends with a bent stalk, which we conclude to be the letter S.

This analysis distinctly gives us eleven hieroglyphic characters representing vowels, consonants, or diphthongs, of the Greek alphabet; and the never-ceasing study of the fragments of inscribed monuments of the reign of Amenoph, Rameses, &c., is continually increasing our store of information of the, to us, extraordinary writings of this once great and mighty people—so that in a few years it is not improbable that the language of the Egyptians, as carved and written 1,900 years before Christ, will be well understood, and perhaps found useful for, and applied to, some purposes, by the men of the nineteenth century, after a lapse of time bordering upon 4,000 years. Should the Courts representing Egypt in the Crystal Palace help towards this increase of knowledge, so happily begun by Mr. Bonomi, they will not have been erected in vain. Indeed, we not only hope, but expect, that the good seed, planted in this good soil, will ultimately yield an abundant harvest.

THE MONUMENT TO THOMAS HOOD.

A PUBLIC tribute of respect has been paid to the memory of the late Thomas Hood, by the inauguration of a monument at Kensal-green Cemetery, in the presence of a large number of persons, including some intimate friends of the deceased. Hood was one of those who not only enriched the national literature, but instructed the national mind. His conceptions, it is true, were not vast. His labours were not, like those of Shakspere, colossal. But he has produced an permanent an effect on the nation as many of its legislators. If he had not done this, the ceremony of commemoration would have been an idle display. Englishmen are the wiser and the better because Hood has lived, and, therefore, Englishmen can listen reverently to a public eulogium on his memory. Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., delivered an address upon the occasion. The monument was covered with a piece of cloth during the simple ceremony. Mr. Milnes said that eulogistic orations at the tombs of their friends were not, he thought, congenial to English taste; yet, on particular occasions, they could not be improper. The oration would appear tame to those accustomed to hear similar discourses on all occasions on the other side of the Channel. But there was sound sense and feeling in all that he said; and this was enough. He spoke with great delicacy and kindness of Hood's personal characteristics, and with much taste upon the artistic value of the dead humorist's works. He touched with great felicity and subtlety upon the value of humour. He defined its province, and showed how closely it was connected with the highest forms in which genius manifests itself. Mr. Milnes spoke, however, more as a friend than as a critic, and his genial utterances excited emotions in the hearts of his hearers which told how deep was their sympathy both with the orator and the subject of his eulogium. There were not many dry eyes amongst his hearers when he quoted one or two exquisite portions of Hood's poems. It was evident that the greater part of the audience were well acquainted with the works of the poet, and were delighted to hear the quotations from poems which had afforded them a quiet gratification in the perusal. At the close of the address the monument was uncovered. It has been executed by Mr. Matthew Noble, and consists of a bronze bust of the poet, elevated on a pedestal of polished red granite, the whole being twelve feet high. In front of the bust are placed wreaths in bronze, and on a slab beneath the bust appears that well-known line of the poet's, which deserved should be used as his epitaph:

“He sang the song of the shirt.”

Upon the front of the pedestal is carved this inscription:

“In memory of Thomas Hood, born 23rd May, 1794. Erected by public subscription, A.D. 1834.”

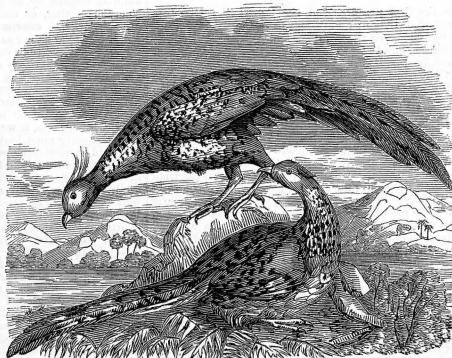
At the base of the pedestal a lyre and comic mask in bronze are thrown together, whilst on the sides of the pedestal are bronze medallions, illustrating the poems of the “Bridge of Sighs,” and the “Dream of Eugene Aram.” This ceremony is very significant, as showing the disposition that exists amongst Englishmen to recognise the value of their great authors. It tells us that the nation has arrived at the conclusion that there are other influences than legislation and war which operate upon our happiness or shape of destiny. The oration pronounced over Hood is in fact which proves an advance in the public estimation of what true greatness is. The rarity of such exhibitions adds to their value; and although we should be sorry to see funeral orations become common, it is creditable to the nation that we should have recognised the justice of pronouncing a discourse over Thomas Hood.



HIEROGLYPHIC.

Verbs are depicted in hieroglyphic writings by pictures representing the kind of action denoted by the verb—as, for example, the verb “to sculpture”; “to build,” has for its determinative the mallet; the verb “to measure” has a bushel; “to weep,” an eye shedding tears; “to labour,” a plough; “to distribute,” as well as “to adjust,” the plumb-line; “to injure or strike down,” a man having his head split; “to open,” the two leaves of a folding door; and “to blow,” a twisted sail. Other verbs are represented by pictures of objects possessing a peculiar and similar property. Thus, the verb “to be angry” is represented for its determinative by an ape, because this animal is soon excited; “to blush,” by a flamingo, because of its beautiful red colour; “to be drunken,” by a man having his leg cut off with a knife, signifying that when in that

HIMALAYA PHEASANTS.



GRACE DARLING.

This group is now arranged, with a great variety of other pheasants, in the ornithological department of the Crystal Palace, and forms a choice selection of these birds, all of which have been brought from the Himalaya mountains.

The Himalaya, or the "abode of snow," embraces a large tract of country both in Central and Western Asia. It extends into Afghanistan from the point where the Indus forces a passage through it, and along the northern borders of India, eastward into China, and includes the tract of Gobi, or "the naked desert," parts of which are called Shamo, the "sea of sand" and Han-Hai, the "dry sea"—a country nearly three times as large as France. The routes across the mountains in Western Asia, reach to Pylæ Syria, between Mount Amanus and the Mediterranean Sea—the pass so celebrated in ancient history for the flight through it of Darius after his defeat by Alexander the Great. It also embraces the loftiest plateau of the globe, and the highest point of the terrestrial surface at present known belongs to it—the mountain called Kinchinjunga rising 28,174 feet high, or upwards of five miles above the level of the sea.

In this immense territory of mountain and valley, of broad impetuous rivers and cataracts, of mountain passes with the clouds beneath you, of glens and gorges filled with mighty trees and dank jungles, flourish a variety of these birds. The birds from which the engraving is taken are more remarkable for their grace and beauty of form, with their elegantly marked pencilings, than for their brilliancy—the predominating hue of the feathers being of an earthy or ashy brown colour, with their darker parts of a more intense brown, approaching to black. Their general characteristics nearly resemble those of the rest of this extensive family of birds. Their flesh is held in great esteem, and is very nutritious. The beak in the pheasant tribe, or *Phasianidae*, is arched; the wings are short and rounded; and they are incapable of rapid or long-sustained flight. The feet are large and powerful. The tail is in all of these birds well developed, either in breadth or length. The males generally are of superior size and magnificence to the females; the reason assigned for which by Jessé, in his "Gleanings in Natural History," is, that "in hen birds, who sit and are exposed to the view of beasts and birds of prey, and of man, had the same great colours as the male, they would presently be discovered and destroyed"; whereas, by having plumage of dull brown or earthy colour, they can scarcely be distinguished from the ground on which they sit, and they thus escape observation and destruction. This is particularly so in the pheasant, peacock, and duck tribes; for what can be more beautiful than the male bird of the golden pheasant? while the plumage of the female is so dull, that it appears to belong to another species. The distinction between the peacock and peahen is equally conspicuous. The instinct of these birds when sitting is rather remarkable, especially as they are generally considered to want the sagacity of many other birds. The warred pheasant strictly covers her eggs, and instantly takes wing. This prevents their being scented out, or a track made to give a clue for some cunning foe to rob her of her eggs, which would be the case if she ran along the ground. The hen pheasant, like most birds, is very fond of her young, and conducts her newly-hatched brood first among the grasses, in search of ant-hills, and, when they increase in strength, she teaches them to eat grain, and other seeds.

These birds, with the peacock, were held in veneration by the ancient Romans, and those who first served them up as food in their entertainments were deemed guilty of impiety towards their idol-gods; indeed, they were never used even by the emperors, except on the most solemn occasions. A peacock, embroiled with peacock's feathers, was sent as a present to Pepin, king of France, by one of the popes, which was considered the most magnificent gift he could bestow. In the days of chivalry, the peacock was the object before which the knights vowed bravery, and the ladies engaged to be loving and faithful. Queen Elizabeth chose to have her picture taken in a gorgeous robe, covered with peacock's eyes, and the modern poet sings in their praise as follows:—

"Close by the borders of the fringed lake,
And on the oak's expanded bough, is seen
(What time the leaves the passing zephyrs shake,
And gently murmur through the syrian scene)
The gaudy pheasant, rich with varying dyes,
That fade alternately and alternately glow,
Receiving now his colours from the skies,
And now reflecting back the watery bough,
He flaps his wings, erects his spool crest;
His flaming eyes dart forth a piercing ray;
He swells the lovely plumes of his breast,
And glares a wonder of the orient day."

WAAGEN ON PRE-RAPHAELITISM.

DR. WAAGEN has recently got into hot water through the criticisms and comments contained in his recent work on the picture-galleries of this country; and he has now written a letter upon pre-Raphaelitism, which will call down upon him, we suspect, some sharp shots from the young and peculiar fraternity, the propriety of whose conceptions he somewhat impugns. The letter contains some excellent observations, and probably will not be so welcome to the disciples of the new school as to its opponents.

The Doctor exhibits a deep interest in this our new school, or heresy, as exhibiting a praiseworthy attempt to elevate the character of modern art, and recognises its likeness to that other school which originated in Germany some forty years ago. He avows the deepest sympathy with the painters of both schools, in their admiration of the pure and earnest religious feeling of the fifteenth century; and is not surprised, on this account, at the adoption of the peculiar forms in which the painters of that age expressed themselves. But the Doctor unhesitatingly condemns that adoption as a total mistake, and as certain to frustrate the objects in view. He laments that the pre-Raphaelites adopt not only the beauties, but also the defects, of the masters whom they follow; and well remarks that the productions of the early masters have attained a high reputation, not on account of, but in spite of, those defects; a remark that might be advantageously made to all those whose admiration for the glories of Mediævalism exceeds their critical acumen.

The pre-Raphaelites of Germany, Cornelius Schorr and others, he says, soon found out their error, and opened their eyes to the fact that high religious feeling was, in no sense, incompatible with the most developed forms of art; and he refers to the well-known illustrations of the Bible by Schorr, in proof of the assertion. Overbeck alone, he says, has never entirely divested himself of the error. The works of other pupils of the German school—such as Deger, of Dusseldorf, and Schraendorf, of Munich, are referred to as worthy specimens of the happy union of religious feeling and modern resources in art.

The much-criticised picture, "The Light of the World," is specially referred to by the Doctor. He doubts, in the first instance, whether the subject is well adapted for pictorial treatment; and then, setting that aside, he criticises the mode in which the painter has handled it. He condemns the picture, as an attempt to combine both those conceptions of the Saviour which religious art, in its brightest epochs, always kept strictly distinct. Our Lord, he says, when represented as a single figure was either conceived as the man dying for all men; the "Ecce Homo"—with the crown of thorns; or as the glorified Sun of the world, in regal majesty, judging the quick and the dead.

As a man, therefore, knocking by night at an actual door, the Doctor considers the regal crown and manacles utterly at variance with the other parts of the composition. He points, also, to another and still less questionable incongruity—namely, the hard rendering of the golden glory, after the manner of the old school, and that of the light of the lantern, with all that skilful reality with which the artistic knowledge of the present day represents such effects—an incongruity which is common to nearly all the artists, in a greater or less degree, of the Mediæval school, and which at ones stamps most of their works with the mark of imitation—the most unfortunate characteristic that can cling to talent. The Mediæval smallness of the head, again, is noticed as not in keeping with the deep feeling that pervades the face. The careful painting of the picture is highly lauded, but the green shadows in the hand are pointed out as defects which are not to be found in the pictures of the early masters, of which the painter is so great an admirer.

The great mass of connoisseurs will, we believe, agree with Dr. Waagen in his searching, yet kindly criticism; and English art is in debt to him for taking up the subject in so calm and earnest a spirit.

The following notice of a model of Grace Darling—made at the sea-girt residence of the heroine of the Ferne Islands, by our Sydenham correspondent, "Uncle David"—is extracted from the Handbook of the Portrait-gallery of Sculpture in the Crystal Palace:—

"405. GRACE DARLING. *Lighthouse-keeper's Daughter.* [Born at Bamborough, Northumberland, 1815. Died 1842. Aged 27.]

"One does very many beagaks

Far away, exalting human love;

Whom, since her birth on bleak Northumbria's coast,

Known unto few, but prized as known,

A single life did not seem low;

Then, for the whole land.—W. W. W.

Grace was the seventh child of a humble man who had charge of a lighthouse on one of the Ferne Islands, off the coast of Northumberland. In the month of September, 1838, the "Forfarshire" steamer, of 300 tons, having on board sixty-three souls, during a terrible storm and dense fog, struck on a rock within a mile of the lighthouse. It was深夜。The ship was captured by the waves, and the crew, who were mostly sailors, were swallowed by the churning sea; and when morning broke, all that remained of the "Forfarshire" and its people, were nine of the passengers clinging to the windlass in the forepart of the vessel. It was a fearful morning, the fog still prevailing—the sea hardly less boisterous. Through the mist, however, the sad spectacle could be witnessed from the mainland, and a reward was offered to any boat's crew that would venture to the rescue. It was offered in vain. But the despairing castaways were visible also from the lighthouse, where none was rich enough to offer reward. Only the girl, the crew's wife, and her daughter, Grace. It was the last watch before extinguishing the light at sunrise, and Grace was keeping it. She entreated her father to go to sea, and he consenting, the girl shared his boat, and the pair in dread and awe put off. Why speak of danger? Why detail the miracle? The risk was incalculable. The chances of recovery, nay, of self-preservation, were infinitesimal. But God strengthened the woman's arm, as he had visited her heart, and, after painful labour, she had given birth to a girl. The mother was taken to the lighthouse, and there kindly treated by the heroic girl and her aged parents. The spirit of the nation was stirred by the act. Money enough to provide for her as long as she should live and gifts innumerable, were brought to her sea-girt rock; but she would not leave the lighthouse. Why should she? What place so fitting to hold this queen? She held her modest court there until her early death. One who visited her speaks of her genuine simplicity, her quiet manner, her perfect goodness. In 1841, symptoms of consumption—the fatal sickness—began to appear on the lighthouse, and gradually revealed themselves. In a few months she died, quietly, happily, religiously. Shortly before her death, she received a farewell visit from one of her own sex, who came in humble attire, to bid her God speed on her last illimitable journey. The good sister was the Duchess of Northumberland, and her coronet will shine the brighter for all time, because of that affectionate and womanly leave-taking. Joan of Arc has her monument. Let Grace of Northumbria have none. Her deed is registered—

"A stone for angels when they celebrate
A thousand years of heaven, when it will live
A thousand virtues which forgotten earth
Has witnessed."

"Modelled by David Dunbar, from his marble bust in the possession of the Bishop of Durham. The original was taken from the life at the Longstone lighthouse by Dunbar, soon after the accident above related, and three years prior to the lamented death of the heroine."

The following sonnet, by the author of "Rufus," was suggested on seeing this bust, in marble, of Grace Darling, for which the sculptor was presented with the large sum of £100 at the Polytechnic Exhibition:—

"How landed by the Arts, which bear away
Trophies from Thebes, Corinth! which mar the trust
Of the pale king to make slighter than dust
Sullen oblivion's muto, abandon'd prey!

"Behold a restoration from that clay

"To which His Master cries, 'Behold ye must!'

"It lives again! behold the Darling's bust!

"By Art—Truth—Virtue—hallowed from decay;

"Now be the plastic hand both near and far!

"Honored, and numbered them that wrought!

"With fine chisel hand, and thoughtful mind!

"By hand, that shaped the marble, the day,

"Hath given us HER o'er whom, unwish'd, unsought,

"Fame, bright and pure, hath risen like a star!"

MR. HUXLEY, THE ZOOLOGIST.—The Council of the Royal Society has granted Mr. Huxley £300 from the Government Grant Fund for the publication of his zoological investigations. Of these scientific labours competent authority reports in the highest terms. Mr. Huxley is delivering courses of lectures at Marlborough-house, and at the Institute of Practical Science—at the latter, in the room of Professor E. Forbes, translated to Edinburgh. The appointment of the Professorships in Jermyn-street lies with the Board of Trade.

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY.—MEETING OF PROPRIETORS.

On Thursday, the 20th ult., the second ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the Bridgehouse Hotel, Mr. Laing, M.P., in the chair. The room in which the meeting was held was densely crowded.

The following Report and accounts were then taken as read:—

“ REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE SHARE-HOLDERS, AT THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

“ The Directors have much pleasure in congratulating the proprietors on the opening of their great undertaking within a few days of the time announced in the last Report. The particulars of this event have been so fully and recently made public, that the Directors will only observe that the inauguration of the Crystal Palace took place under circumstances surpassing the most sanguine anticipations which they had ventured to form. The success of the undertaking as a great national enterprise is now fully established; and the Directors will confine themselves in the present Report to those commercial results in which the proprietors are more immediately interested.

“ CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

“ The amount expended up to the 10th June, 1854, the day of opening, is £910,329, the details of which are given in the annexed statement of accounts.

“ The further amount expended, up to the present time, has been £49,000, and the remaining liabilities, as far as they can be positively ascertained, amount to about £29,000 additional, for completing works now in progress.

“ In addition to the above, a sum of £90,000 will be required to erect the water towers, and to carry out the whole scheme of the Palace and Park, comprising the fountains, gardens, terraces, and interior fittings and decorations, to final completion.

“ The total cost of the undertaking will thus be £1,300,000—of which it is right to observe that about £100,000 arises from objects such as the refreshment department, stabling, approaches, purchase of additional land, and improvements of the Dulwich Wood property, which are either productive of a large separate return in themselves, or are available as assets to be realized at some future period with every probability of a profit.

“ The expenditure of about £150,000 of the total amount required will be spread over the next twelve months, and the Directors do not propose to issue any additional share capital beyond the £1,000,000 already authorized. The exercise of the borrowing powers of the Company will enable them, without difficulty, to provide the funds which may be required.

“ REVENUE ACCOUNT.

“ The receipts from all sources down to the 8th July, comprising four weeks from the opening, have been as follows:—

Seas. Tickets	£55,328
Admission	13,022
Rental for Space	12,289
(On account of first half-year's rent.)	
Refreshments	11,500
Miscellaneous	704
(Including Stabling, Clean-rooms, &c.)	
Total	£72,918

“ Apart from the special sources of revenue, the receipts for the first four weeks have been £60,709, and they are now steadily progressing at the rate of more than £3,000 per week.

“ The amount of contracts signed for rental of space for the first year is now £30,000, and is every day steadily increasing—the progress of this department having been retarded by the uncertainty attached to the period of opening, and by the delay in completing the Industrial Courts.

“ A careful estimate of the current expenditure for maintaining the Palace and Grounds, including all repairs, and for conducting the Company's ordinary business, shows an amount of £52,000 per annum will be sufficient for these purposes.

“ It is evident, therefore, that if the average receipts for the remainder of the year shall at all equal the expectations which, from present appearances, may be reasonably entertained, a large sum will remain applicable to dividend. Indeed, a large sum has been already realized; but, as any dividend now declared could only extend over a period of thirty days, and must necessarily be speculative in its amount, the Directors are of opinion that the interests of the proprietors will be best consulted by postponing any declaration of dividend until the end of the year, when the experience of six months' working has afforded more positive data from which to judge of the permanent value of the property, apart from conjectural estimates.”

“ DETAILED EXPENDITURE.

Preliminary purchases of Land and Material, Law Charges, Salaries, Fencing, Roads, Offices, Interest, &c.	£ s. d.
Hotels, Lodging-houses, and Engineering Works, Park, and external works	347,320 15 6
Towers, Wings, Tunnel, &c., Engineering and Staff	61,000 0 0
Fines, Premiums, and Decorations	20,143 2 7
Natural History	77,441 0 0
Exhibitors' Department	19,865 16 7
Industrial Courts	132,778 12 0
Stables Department	40,000 0 0
Refinement Department	3,239 17 2
Industrial Courts	11,270 0 0
Musical Department	66 3 7
Stables Department	8,000 0 0
Refinement Department	890 0 0
Musical Department	1,385 15 6
Total	£910,329 6 0

The Chairman rose to move the adoption of the Report, and, in doing so, said:—

“ The first paragraph of the Report the Directors stated that they had much pleasure in congratulating the proprietors on the opening of the Crystal Palace, and he could assure them that these were not mere words of course, because it was a source of real satisfaction to them all that there had been no accident, and that it was within a period so near the time originally fixed upon [hear]. The difficulties they had to contend with to bring this result about were so notorious that there was a general impression on the public mind, and in the press, that the building would not have been opened till the autumn, if it were not deferred till next summer. But the result of any delay of that kind would have been more fatal to the success of the undertaking than the failure of the American City of Palace, a failure which arose from the postponement of its opening [hear]. The Crystal Palace had two aspects—one as a national undertaking, and one as a private commercial enterprise. In a national point of view they did not wish to be their own heralds, but he thought he was justified in saying this much—that nothing could have been more completely successful than that could have been carried out an a larger scale. The building was a national work, and which was not ownership of the age and nation in which they lived [cheers]. With regard to the commercial aspect of the undertaking, and its success in that point of view, he felt great interest, for two reasons. One was, that he wished the proprietors, whose public spirit had supplied the funds, should reap some adequate return for the outlay of their capital; and the other was, because great public interests were involved in its success or failure as a commercial undertaking. If this undertaking were to stand as a commercial venture, it would be a loss to the country, and might cause a large amount of capital which was now invested in foreign loans and mines, and absurdities of that kind, to be invested at home on useful objects of this kind, which would educate and improve the moral condition of the people [hear, hear]. On that ground the success of the undertaking had a great interest for him. They had been one month in operation, and the documents laid before them contained the leading facts and figures, which would enable the proprietors to form a judgment of the position in which they stood at present. But they must have more than one month—they must have at least six months' experience, and see how the receipts would be maintained during the winter months, before they could predict the amount of success or failure of the undertaking [hear]. With regard to the question of commercial success there were three main elements to be considered—the expenditure on account of capital, the probable receipts from these sources, and the probable expenses for maintaining the works. The Report also states that the total cost of the undertaking was £1,300,000, and that the final cost of the undertaking was £910,329. This was a subject of disappointment to the Directors to find that the building and works could not be completed within the original estimate of £1,000,000. But when a failure of that kind occurred the best course always to adopt was to let the proprietors know the actual state of things [hear, hear]. He would state the reasons which led to the increased expenditure, and the proprietors could form their own judgment. The Report also states that the excess of expenditure over the £1,000,000 would be, as near as possible, £300,000. Of that excess £100,000 arose from expenses on sources which had not been foreseen when the former estimate was made, but which were available to the Company as assets, which might be sold at any time at a profit, or laid out so as to bring in a large income. One item of this expenditure arose from the purchase of a good deal of land in the vicinity of the Park, which might be re-sold at a considerable profit. Another item was the cost of the engineering works of Dulwich Wood should be in their own hands, so that it might not be taken for the building of low public-houses, or other buildings of a low class; but if they chose they could re-sell it for a much larger sum than it cost [hear]. About £40,000 of the £100,000 had been expended in that purchase; but, as he had said, they could, if they so chose, realize a considerable profit upon it. Upon the refreshment department and the stabling department, an expense was incurred or would be incurred, which would rise from £50,000 to £100,000. These two items made up £100,000 of the £300,000. The refreshment department was a source of revenue not originally contemplated by them; but if they were to let it out to private individuals they would obtain an interest on the expenditure which would be much nearer the interest on the whole £300,000 than on the £60,000 which it would cost [cheers]. There remained, then, an excess of £200,000. At the last estimate, Sir Joseph Paxton (it was his fault that the saddle should be put on the right horse), if the excess arose from any inefficiency on his part, they would be justified in throwing a great part of the responsibility on his shoulders, which were pretty well broad enough to bear it [laughter]. But it was but just to Sir Joseph to state that the greater part of the excess was not within his control, and that if blame attached to any one it ought rather to be thrown on the Directors than him. In the first place, owing to the insufficiency in the original engineering estimate, there was a large extra amount expended on account of the water supply. Sir J. Paxton was responsible for that estimate in the first instance, nor did he blame those who were, because so much had been well done that no great degree of blame attached to those parties for an engineering error as to the supply of water for that magnificient play which was contemplated. That was one cause of expense; but another cause was in the increased price of iron over which no one had any control. An unavoidable increased expense was incurred upon the iron pipes which were required to convey the great supply of water. He believed the increased expenditure on this account was something like £50,000. The next source of excess was incurred in the Fine Arts Department and artistic decoration of the building. There were items with respect to which it was difficult to arrive at an accurate estimate, because they were obliged to employ artists of a high class, and were obliged to push works forward at increased expense so as to secure the opening of the Palace in June [hear]. The Directors were ready to take upon themselves the blame—if any blame there was—of that decision, because they

were of opinion that it was better to increase the expenditure, to have the work well done, and to have the building opened by an early date in June, than to postpone the opening, or open it in an inferior state [hear, hear]. He was convinced the Directors adopted the wisest course in acting as they had done, because though the artistic decorations cost more than was contemplated, it was to them that they owed the national interest of the undertaking. He was also of opinion that they had provided for the educational results which the house by its means to carry out [hear, hear]. For, though the Park and terraces would be beautiful as places of recreation and ornamentation, it was mainly to the artistic decorations that they must look to carry out the great object they had in view—the educating of the English people and English artizans up to a higher point of refinement in matters of taste and art than had hitherto been known. The French Commissioners who were sent here to inspect the works of the Palace, stated in their report that we had now a school of artistic education such as the world never saw; and that if the French Government and people wished to maintain their supremacy in art and artistic manufacture, it was high time to bestir themselves, because if they did not there was danger of their being left behind [hear, hear]. A second £100,000 had been spent, then, on the water-works, fine arts decorations of the Palace. The other £100,000 was to be accounted for. On the garden, terraces, and general works of the Park, there was an excess of about £25,000; but it was only fair to point out that this included the maintenance of the works, and the labour of the staff upon them, for a period of one month and ten days—for which period the opening of the Palace was delayed beyond the time originally contemplated; namely, the 1st of May. This accounted for £5,000 or £6,000 of the £25,000. The remaining £20,000 was not arising so much from excess of estimate as from what was in proportion to what had been omitted in the original return. But if on an estimate of one million sterling, they could fix on his friend Sir Joseph Paxton an excess of £20,000, that was a circumstance which he thought redounded very much to his credit [hear, hear]. Another item of excess was in the Industrial Department of the building, the courts of which had been ornamented in a style to harmonize with the other parts of the building, and to make them appropriate for the display of art and art such as they were to be used in the Palace. He believed that relating to the permanent interests of the undertaking, that was the true policy to be adopted. Under this head, another excess of £25,000 was to be accounted for. There remained £50,000, and he could not account for its expenditure better than by saying that it was spent on those contingencies which in a great undertaking like this were sure to accumulate, when they had to run a race against time for the completion and to get the works finished by a certain day. The excess of expenditure was therefore to be met in this way: £100,000 for land and refreshment department, which might be considered as assets; £100,000 between the water works and fine arts department; £50,000 upon the industrial department, the garden, and terraces; and £50,000 for contingencies; making altogether a sum of £300,000. As regarded the certainty that the sum would be sufficient to complete the Palace, he would tell them how they had been enabled to do it. When the Palace was opened, they resolved to close the outstanding expenses [hear, hear]; all the contractors had been written to send in their accounts, that they might know the worst at once; and they found that they were liable for £110,000 beyond the £1,000,000. The works for which they had not assumed liabilities, but which must be done ready for next year, would require £90,000. Sir Joseph Paxton had a full and entire confidence that this sum would be sufficient to complete the expenditure, so that they might have £20,000 to meet contingencies. It would now pass from the question of expense. He would not say that they were infallible, or that mistakes had not been committed; but if they had done wrong, he confessed he did not see how they could save any money. He believed they had worked for the money, and one result of their expenditure would be that they need fear competition [laughter]. There was a great demand gained. He intended, indeed, something of an opposition Temple of the Crystal Palace in the Surrey Zoological Gardens [laughter]. What an idea, to think of competing with their Crystal Palace [hear]. The more crystal palaces that were built throughout the country, the better for them, because they would spread a greater taste amongst the people, and serve as so many advertising mediums, or preliminary schools of instruction, which would induce the people to come and see the rest original and great work of Sir Joseph Paxton [cheers]. He now came to the receipts on account of revenue and expenditure. The Report gave them the result with regard to revenue up to the 8th of July, which comprised the first four weeks of the working of the concern. With regard to the refreshment department, and miscellaneous items of revenue, he did not think it advisable to give an estimate, because in them the expenditure must bear a higher ratio to the receipts than in the other departments, and because it should be tested by more than a month's experience. Though they showed a profit of some thousands from this source since the opening, the profits were not great enough to cover the expenses of the opening; and, further, they did not feel certain that something had not been omitted which was necessary for the keeping up of stock. If, therefore, he did not give any estimate of the refreshment department, it was not because he had any doubt that it would be a considerable source of profit, but because he did not wish to name a figure which might be too much above or below the mark [hear, hear]. But there was a higher consideration in this. If he believed that this department did not work well, or was not consistent with the high character of the undertaking, nothing should stand in the way of abolishing it. But he had the strongest conviction, founded on the experience of what was going on there, that nothing served the cause of temperance and sobriety much as the course pursued within the building with regard to the refreshment department [hear, hear]. Out of the 300,000 persons who visited the Palace, and who spent there on an average their shilling a head on refreshments, it was a fact that there was hardly one single

case of intoxication [cheers]. That fact alone proved that they could not have been alone, and that the cause of temperance. Supposing these 300,000 persons who visited the building were turned out in the evening exhausted after the fatigue of the day to spend their £15,000 in the public-houses outside, instead of one, two, or three cases of drunkenness, it was more probable that there would have been one, two, or three thousand, or, it may be, thirty thousand such cases [hear, hear]. He had great respect for the motives of those who took the teetotal view of the case, but he was convinced that they were wrong practically. He believed there could not be greater benefit to the working classes of the country than to say that they could not eat and drink decently in such a building as the Crystal Palace [hear, hear]. It was not in a place like the Crystal Palace that drunkenness was likely to be committed, but in the holes and back parlours of public-houses, where men were not under the controlling eye of a responsible master. He confessed that when he was working as a director before the opening of the building he felt the want of a glass of good honest English beer [cheers] to keep him up, and that their refreshment department, though not so showy as others, was the most important educational instrument which could be brought to bear on the working classes. Apart from these special sources of revenue, the revenue for the first four weeks was £60,000, which was steadily increasing at the rate of £3,000 per week. During the last week, however, the weather became a little more settled, that average was considerably [hear, hear]. During the first three days the average amount was the average admissions amounted to between £4,000 and £5,000 per day. During the first four days of the present week they took a sum of £3,500, and he believed that it would be over £4,000 for admissions alone during the week. That sum would, he believed, be considerably increased when they extended the one shilling admission to another day in the week, which was in contemplation [cheers]. The 5s. and 2s. admissions were an exceptional measure, which was introduced to enable them to feel their way, as in the case of the Exhibition of 1851, without believing that it could continue. It was proposed to begin with the higher rate, because it was easier to lower than to raise the price of admission. After seeing the result, they could change the 5s. day into a 1s. day, reserving the right to benefit the aristocracy and the season ticketholders. The report contained an item of £12,283 for the rental of space within the Palace, but £30,000 was the amount of cost of rent for space, the receipt of which sum would be secured within a period of two or three months. If he included that it would give a receipt of from £75,000 to £80,000 up to the present time. Now, with regard to the expense of keeping up the building in a proper state of repair, because that was the first requisite in an undertaking of this kind, and it would be the very worst policy to starve it, they had consulted Sir J. Paxton, who, as having the care of Chatsworth and other buildings of a similar kind, was perhaps the best authority on such a subject, and his opinion was that the ordinary expenditure would be about £1,000 per week, or £52,000 a year. It seemed, therefore, as far as they could judge, that the receipts from all sources, independent of the admissions, would pay the expenses and the interest on the borrowed money, leaving the money received from the sale of the door a clear available surplus for a dividend [cheers]. The amount received this year for season tickets was £20,000. That, of course, they could not depend upon as an ordinary source of revenue, but still, looking to the attraction of the waterfalls, which would be brought into play next year, they might expect a good deal even next year for season tickets. With regard to the amount realized for space within the building up to the present time, he confessed he had been disappointed that a larger sum had not been realized at an earlier period. But this result might be accounted for by the fact that there was a doubt in the public mind whether the building could be opened so early as it was, or whether the opening could not have to be postponed till next summer. That told strongly with exhibitors. Then it was impossible to complete the industrial courts in sufficient time. The circumstances of the war and the state of the money-market also operated injuriously in respect to the application of space. When the public mind was excited with the conflict between the Turks and the Russians on the Danube and the public paid very naturally wrote upon that subject, the excitement of almost every other; and when the rate of discount was five and a half per cent, instead of two and a half, it was to be expected that these circumstances should operate as a drawback upon intending exhibitors. The approaching exhibition for next year in Paris also operated unfavourably for the Crystal Palace; and when he took all these circumstances into consideration, he felt satisfied at having signed a contract to the extent of £30,000 a year [hear, hear]. The average daily letting of space since the opening of the Palace was £20,000. But what was of most importance for them to know was what exhibitors would find their advantage commercially in taking these spaces, because what they wanted was a permanent return for their money, and of course if the rent were not for their advantage in having spaces within the Palace, they could not continue to keep them. They would be glad to have as much as he could learn, the exhibitors were generally well informed, particularly in the retail business, of which an astonishing amount was done. This point was a great perplexity, and all they could do was to let the public mould it for themselves, whilst they merely watched and regulated it. His impression was that they would have the Industrial Courts below filled with the leading manufacturers, as was the case in the exhibition of 1851, whilst the other parts of the building would be a great bazaar for the retail department, to which customers would come and spend their money. He wished it to be understood that though their receipts from the building were not so large as they at one time anticipated, his confidence in it was not shaken. On the contrary, he was well satisfied with the progress they had made, and was sure that they would have a large permanent income from that source [hear, hear]. The amount of dividend, therefore, would depend on the amount of persons who would visit the building during the year. That was a speculative question on which he should not like to hazard an estimate. They knew that they began with £3,000 a week,

that they would take £4,000 in the present week, and that last week they had taken £5,000, and that in the course of the autumn, because every person who entered the Palace was an advertisement to them [hear, hear]. The question was what would be done in the course of the winter? On that every one must exercise his own judgment. He could only state one fact as some guide to the formation of that judgment. On the Wednesday of last week they had a combination of all kinds of bad weather—fog, and rain, and gloom. The quantity of slush and mud to be got through in getting to and from the Palace, and to the Crystal Palace, was really horrible, and the admissions fell from £15,000 to £10,000. The difference in the weather made a difference in the receipts to the amount of one-third; and that perhaps might be taken as a satisfactory prognostic of what they would do in the winter. In the winter, also, competing places would be more or less closed, and many persons might be expected to go and enjoy the fresh air in winter under the crystal covering. He thought, therefore, they might expect a respectable average attendance, and when we get into the winter, he would be more master of conjecture at present; and therefore, although they had £60,000 in hand, or rather, including the rentals for space, £78,000 to £80,000, which might be made available for dividend, they thought it more advisable to recommend a postponement of dividend on the present occasion [hear, hear]. The amount they had received during the time the Palace was opened would be a dividend at the rate of 7 or 8 per cent. on the capital, supposing the receipts of £78,000 to £80,000, which were the average admissions of the winter, when Sir J. Paxton assured them would surpass all the other attractions of the Palace, would be in full operation [hear, hear]. There was also in prospect a new line of railway to the Palace, which would have its termination in the new Victoria road, near the west end and the Houses of Parliament [hear, hear]. The numbers who now visited the Palace were practically limited by the amount of transit accommodation. The exertions of the Brighton Company were taxed to the very utmost to provide accommodation for the large numbers who were to be accommodated at the Palace and beyond, in a limited space of time. When there was a second railway that would remove one of the possible sources of a permanent revenue [hear, hear]. There was only one other consideration which he wished to place before them. He saw no reason to account for the panic about the Crystal Palace sales [hear, hear]. But supposing the worst, suppose of commercial failure they liked, supposing the sales were to be suspended to pay a responsible dividend, there would still remain to them 200,000 life admissions to the Palace, which he had calculated would be worth £5, or the amount they paid per share [hear, hear]. They were not likely, nor was it desirable, to fall back on such a resource before trying whether the undertaking would not pay a good dividend as an ordinary commercial enterprise; but if it turned out an utter failure in that respect, then the profits from refreshments and the sales he had enumerated would pay the expense of maintenance, and the public would remain to them as a kind of perpetual life ticket [hear, hear]. It was well to know that there was to be fall back upon irrespective of any dividend whatever. There was one point on which he wished to say a word. They were aware that Mr. Fuller had been the Managing Director of the Company, he having great experience from his connexion with the Crystal Palace of 1851. Circumstances arose which made it desirable to alter that arrangement. When they had arrived at the period of time when they intended to organize everything on the most economical principles, and considered that the continuance of a managing director was not so desirable. It ought to be stated that it was owing to the zeal of Mr. Fuller, and his faith in the soundness of the undertaking that it was commenced at all and carried through. It was referred to him and his friend Mr. Gilpin to say how much he should be awarded to Mr. Fuller for his services, and for giving up a lucrative profession in the one he held under the Company [hear, hear]. The consideration that Mr. Fuller had been instrumental in the Company in effecting sales and purchases of land to the amount of £300,000, and that a profit of £50,000 had been made on these transactions, and that a still larger profit might be made if they had the courage to follow Mr. Fuller's advice, and effected more purchases of land; considering that if they had to employ an architect and surveyors they would have to pay a larger sum than the personal remuneration to Mr. Fuller, he did not think that any one would object to the sum of £4,000, as being a fair compensation to that gentleman, and that was a moderate amount [hear, hear, and some sharp probation]. That was a question of opinion, and he was ready to take his share of the responsibility of making that award [cheers], and was sure, that any reasonable man would come to the same conclusion under the same state of circumstances [hear, hear]. He would now conclude by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Geach, M.P., seconded the motion.

Mr. Gilpin regretted to be obliged to place himself in a position of seeming antagonism to the Directors, but he could not allow the paragraph in the report referring to the refreshments to pass without protest. He opposed that paragraph because it was unnecessary and untrue. The feeling of the meeting was so strongly manifested against Mr. Gilpin's views, that after repeated efforts to obtain a hearing, he contented himself by moving the omission of the paragraph in question.

Mr. Horsley said there was not a word in the report about the per centage they were to receive from the Brighton Company. He understood the Chairman to say at a former meeting that they were to have 3d. per head on those who were conveyed by the railway company to the Crystal Palace.

The Chairman said the arrangement with the Brighton Company stood thus:—They were to receive 3s-4ths of the profits, and the Brighton Company 1s-4ths till they received £30,000, after which they were to receive 4s-7ths, and the Brighton Company 3s-7ths.

Mr. Horsley said that although the Chairman would not venture to give an estimate of the revenue, he

would venture to do so. He calculated that three months out of the twelve would be wholly unproductive, which would leave thirty-nine productive weeks. Taking the average of the four first weeks as correct, the revenue from admissions for 39 weeks would be £127,140; season tickets, £35,000; rental for space, £30,000; profits on refreshment department for 39 weeks at 25 per cent, profit on the outlay, which was very moderate [hear, hear], and based on the admitted average receipt of £2,875 for the first four weeks, £28,041; 3d. per head on each passenger on the railway, £31,750; stabling and miscellaneous, as per average of four weeks in the report, £6,864; making a total of £259,183. Deduct expenses, £52,000, and there would remain at the end of the year for dividend £207,000 [cheers]. He believed that the undertaking would turn out the most grand, noble, and lucrative that ever existed [hear, hear]. He had great respect for the teetotalers, but a glass of bitter ale was most agreeable after the fatigue of the day in the Crystal Palace [cheers].

Sir J. Paxton said the shareholders might rest assured that there would be a sufficient supply of water next year for the fountains, and he was strongly of opinion that when they were in play they would beat all the other attractions in the Palace [cheers].

Mr. Geach confessed that it was a mortifying thing to Directors to find that the estimated expense had been exceeded; but when they found that they must either stop the works and postpone the opening of the Palace or incur the extra expense, they would have been wanting in moral courage if they refused to adopt the latter alternative [cheers]. He had no doubt that Mr. Gilpin came there from the best of motives; and though he had stated quite truly that a pledge had been given that intoxicating drinks would not be sold within the Palace, but considering the reasons that existed for altering that determination, and that they could not prevent people from bringing their own spirits to the Palace, he thought they acted for the best in obtaining the permission of the Board of Trade to sell beer and wine in the building [hear, hear]. He was glad to be able to say that the railway to the west end of the town was taken up vigorously, and was being worked as fast as it could. It was the practice always to find fault with directors, but a little praise now and then might do much more good than a great deal of picking [laughter].

A resolution agreeing to the usual bye-laws for the protection of the property of the Crystal Palace was adopted.

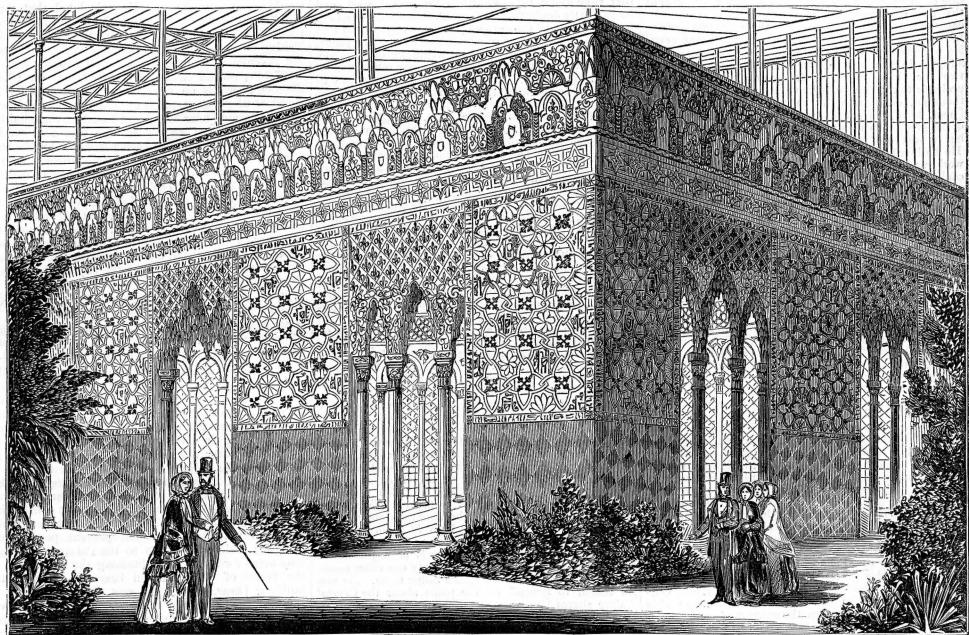
The business of the ordinary meeting having concluded, the meeting was then made special, for the purpose of considering the propriety of giving the shareholders free admission to their own palace and park, under proper regulations, at times when the public are not admitted by any money payment.

The Chairman said that when the requisition for calling a meeting to consider this subject was received, the Directors thought it their duty to take legal advice. They accordingly submitted a case to the law advisers of the Crown, and the opinion of Sir R. Bethell was that the effect of such an alteration in the charter would be to endanger the validity of the charter, and therefore recommended that no such step should be adopted [hear, hear]. The Attorney-General was not in town when the case was drawn up, but there was no doubt he would concur in the same view. Under these circumstances, he (the Chairman) would put it to the requisitionists whether it would not be more advisable for them to withdraw the requisition and leave the determination of the Sabbath question (for he supposed that was what was meant) to the high authority of Parliament, which could alone settle it satisfactorily [hear, hear].

The requisition was then withdrawn, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

FOREST-HILL AND SYDENHAM DRAINAGE.—A public meeting took place at the Dartmouth Arms, on the 12th ult., but with apathy not to be accounted for, only three or four persons besides the committee attended. The secretary read a report which amounted to nothing, and which was proposed and seconded to be printed by two of themselves—the "public" not deeming it worth the trouble to be clear of their individual stances. If the cholera makes its appearance and ravages the district, they will have to themselves only to blame; and perhaps when the corpse of some dear one is borne to an unwholesome grave they may stir themselves from their lethargy. Surely the west winds that have prevailed of late have wafted the odours of "cold Ireland" amongst the inhabitants, who have adopted them as their own, and seem to try to out-vie each other in retaining the pestilential elements as near their nasal organs as possible. Would it stop here! But no! the pale cheek and the sunken eye of those who live in the midst of it day and night—those whose business does not call them "to town" every day—and the female portions of our families—it is upon these that its insinuating powers wreak their vengeance, and being thus brought into an incipient state, are made the first victims of the plague king. We have directed attention to remedies which need only the *will* of the people to be carried into effect—but they still slumber on.

ENCOURAGING TO GENIUS.—The inventor of the screw-propeller is said to have declared his regret that he ever thought of it; the harassing labour of effecting its introduction into practical use having wearied and exhausted his mental and bodily resources.



THE ALHAMBRA COURT.

RECOMMENDATION TO OPEN THE CRYSTAL PALACE ON SUNDAYS.

The select committee of the House of Commons appointed to examine into the system under which public-houses, coffee-houses, and other places of public entertainment, are now regulated, have agreed to their report and laid it before the House.

The committee, referring to the evidence which they have taken, notice the great advantage which had been derived by the public of Dublin from the opening on Sundays of the grounds of the Zoological Society, in the Phoenix Park, at a charge of one penny for admission. Further on the committee say, "A working man, living in the neighbourhood of the Crystal Palace, states that there is great drunkenness on Sunday night in the public-houses at Norwood; a great number of people come down to see the building during the Sunday, and stop at the public-houses, where they get intoxicated, and make a great disturbance during the evening. This is precisely what in the neighbourhood of Chatsworth used to happen during the period the grounds remained closed, and from his experience on that occasion, Sir Joseph Paxton apprehends persons going to see the Crystal Palace would, in the first place, be too tired by their exertions in going round it to have the inclination to go to the public-houses to drink. Their wish would be to take recreation, and when they had been there several hours, he does not think there would be a tendency to stop and drink."

"The prevention to the admission of the public to the Crystal Palace by Sunday arises from the act of George II., which prohibits money from being taken for admission to any place whatever on the Sunday; the act is evaded at several music saloons, tea gardens, &c., by the sale of refreshment tickets being made to cover a nominally free admission."

"Your committee cannot but remark upon the impolicy of suffering the continuance of a law which is preventive only to those who will not stoop to devices for its evasion, and who, from the excellence of their object, and the superiority of their position, should, of all others, be exempt from restrictions. The inconsistency that suffuses the singing saloons of Manchester and Liverpool, and Cremona, and the Eagle Tavern Gardens, to be open on the Sunday, and shut in the face of all but the proprietors, and those who have free admission, to the gardens of the Zoological Society, and the vast and varied school of secular instruction provided within the grounds and building of the Crystal Palace, is too glaring for continuance. There can be but few who will contend that it better becomes a Christian observance of the Sunday that people should be congregated, drunken and brawling, outside the Crystal Palace, than that they should be engaged in the contemplation of the thousand beautiful and thought-exciting objects within its walls. But there are other places of public instruction, the complete closing of which throughout Sunday seems to your committee less excusable. The National

Gallery, the British and Geological Museums, the exhibitions at Marlborough and Gore House, are paid for by the nation; there is not an individual, however poor, that in the consumption of taxed products does not contribute his quota to the support of these institutions, and it therefore does not seem to your committee a policy that admits of defence that these places should be closed upon the only day that it is possible for the majority of the population to visit them without serious loss. It is seldom possible for working men, or any considerable part of the fully employed population, to visit the National Gallery, the British Museum, or other national institutions, unless at a cost—to them a serious one—of a day's wages.

"It is, however, objected that to have the several national and other exhibitions open on the Sunday must of necessity deprive the servants of those establishments of their day of rest. Your committee are by no means satisfied that this need be the case: there are numbers of persons who, if it were open to them, would gladly, at a moderate remuneration, volunteer their services for the Sunday after two o'clock, the hour at which it is proposed that all such places shall be opened; and your committee are not aware of any serious difficulty in the way of a register of persons so willing to serve being kept at the several institutions, or of their attending for a time as probationers, in order to make themselves thoroughly conversant with the requisite duties, and it would not even be needful that the same persons should attend on consecutive Sundays."

The report generally reviews the licensing system and the following are the

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

"No intoxicating drinks to be sold without license.
"Licenses to be issued by magistrates at sessions held for that purpose.

"There shall be one uniform license for the sale of intoxicating drinks, that shall be open to all."

"Persons obtaining licenses shall be bound, and the sureties shall be bound, for their due observance of the law."

"The lowest amount to be paid for a license in rural parishes and small towns, shall be £6 in towns of 5,000 inhabitants; and not exceeding 10,000, the license to be £8, and so on, but in no case to exceed £30."

"Inspectors of public-houses to be appointed, to report upon the condition and conduct of such houses."

"Coffee-shops, temperance hotels, and shell-fish shops, to be required to be licensed, and visited and reported upon in the same manner. The license to be issued for £2."

"That with the exception of from one to two in the day, and from six to nine in the evening, public-houses to be closed on Sundays; and on week-days from eleven to four A.M."

"That it is expedient that places of rational recreation and instruction, now closed, should be opened to the public on Sunday afternoons, at the hour of two o'clock, and that so far as any such places are now closed by the operation of the law, such laws should be so far amended as to enable the Lord Chamberlain,

or other competent authority, to determine what places should be permitted to be so opened, and for what length of time."

"That the several laws relating to the regulation of licensing of beer-shops and public-houses and places of entertainment, and the several provisions of the Police and Excise Acts applying thereto, should be consolidated and made in accordance with these resolutions."

GILDED LACE.

We have seen some very beautiful specimens from abroad of lace, coated with gold and silver, by a new process, and understand that the invention is about being introduced into this country. The process is, we are informed, extremely economical, and applicable not only to lace or net, but also to muslin, cambric, and other textile fabrics. The gold or silver may be laid over the whole surface, or the articles may be parcel-gilded or silvered—that is, any portion of them may be covered with the metal; flowers, spots, or geometrical patterns, for instance, may be gilt, while the ground is left of the natural colour of the fabric.

The article reminds one of the laces spoken of as being used by the luxurious Romans, who wore a sort of lace of pure gold wire; but the invention in question applies an ornamental fabric of almost equal beauty at a hundredth part of the cost. The introduction of Indian ribbons and other fabrics at the Great Exhibition has created quite a fashion for tissues with metallic ornament, both in London and Paris, and more than one patent has been taken out for their fabrication. There is this difficulty, however, with respect to the productions here referred to, that the ornamentation is an essential part of the manufacture, while the process of which we are speaking is applicable, as an addition, to any fabric of the sort produced in the ordinary manner. It is, in fact, an elegant addition, which may be added without the expense to any of the light fabrics in general demand.

The specimens we have seen present a very brilliant, but not gaudy, appearance; the gold or silver presenting that very beautiful granular surface that is so pleasing in dead yellow gold or frosted silver work when all the alloy has been removed by the action of acids. The colour of the gilt fabric, in fact, is just like that of a bowl of fine gold incrusting.

For trimmings of dresses we should think this new material would be in high favour with the ladies; and as a ground-work for embroidery or other work a simple net brilliantly gilt would produce a most charming effect. There are many articles in fancy stationery, also, to which gilt and silvered lace might be applied with great advantage. We have no doubt, in short, that our fair friends would immediately find a thousand uses to which so very elegant a material could be applied.

There have been some attempts to introduce a coarse lace made of wire into upholstery of lace, but the material is harsh and unmanageable; probably, with the aid of this new process, a stout gilt thread or cotton lace might be produced which would have a very rich effect, and be applicable to many purposes in ornamental upholstery.

EXTERIOR OF LOGGIA FROM THE RENAISSANCE COURT.

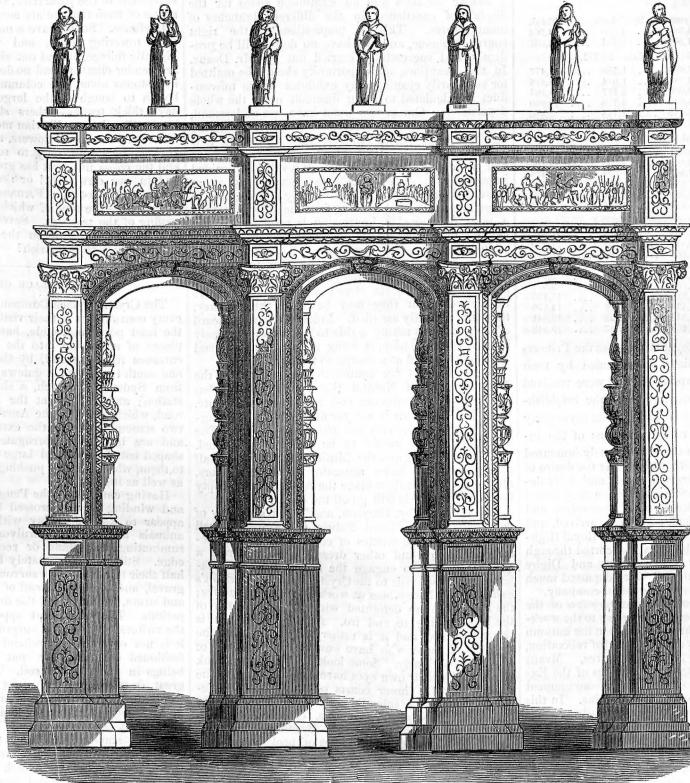
The accompanying engraving represents the exterior of the Loggia looking thro' the arcades towards the Greek Court, and forming a portion of the interior wall of the Renaissance Court. The bas-reliefs above the arcade are from the tomb of Cardinal Duprat, now in the Louvre, at Paris. They represent circumstances of his life. The one to the left is supposed to be his triumphal return to France as Cardinal. The other two centre bas-reliefs represent councils convoked by him. The Madonna is from the Certosa, at Pavia; and the statues above them are from the cloisters of the selfsame monastery. This style of architecture and ornamentation was very prevalent in France in the reign of the first Francis, and the design even of this portion gives an excellent illustration of the style of the decorated structures of that period, with their Burgundian arches, richly-ornamented pilasters and capitals, the delicately-traced arabesques, and elaborately ornamented side columns, enriched with figures of boys and satyrs.

The exterior view of this court from the nave is a reproduction of a part of the Hotel Bourgouen at Rouen; the arcade from which this is taken forms a spacious gallery on the north side of the Palace. It was built about the year 1520—a few years later than the greater part of this structure, which was finished in the latter part of the fifteenth century. It was commenced by William Leroux, and completed by his son, the Abbé d'Aumale. Casts of the principal portions of this hotel, in their mutilated state, were taken by M. Pellegrini, of Rouen; and they were then restored, as now seen at the Crystal Palace, by M. Deshay. The colouring is remarkable for its chasteness and delicateness, being preserved from gaudiness by the happy mingling of mixed tints, thereby subduing the glaringness of the primary blues and reds, which a refined taste, such as the artists of the Renaissance period possessed, could not have tolerated. However correct might be the exact proportions of the blue, red, and yellow; and however efficient in giving a bold effect; they yet wanted that elegance and finish which seemed to those artists essential. The decoration of this part of the court has been executed by M. Pantenus, and happily illustrates the style of ornamentation employed by the highly-gifted artists who flourished in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The Renaissance style was quite new to that age, being utterly unlike the Byzantine or Gothic, and, indeed, a revival of the arts as practised by the ancient Greeks. The designers in this style followed their method in the close imitation of nature, and they possessed the same peculiar discernment of, and susceptibility for, its endlessly varied beauties. Sculptors and painters of the highest genius were born in Italy about this time. Some of them were attracted by muscular, manly form—others, by the lovely flowing contour of grace and elegance manifested in feminine beauty, and the plump, healthy freshness of childhood; all, the happy buoyancy of life and gladness. This delight in, almost worship of, shapes attractive to look upon and contemplate, ultimately aroused in them that same sentiment of imitation which excited their progenitors, and led them, also, to produce chisellings and paintings some of which

are equal to the best works of the ancients, and have not yet been excelled by the highest efforts of genius amongst the moderns. The term "Renaissance" seems rather an apt one, to express that renewal or rebirth in Italy, after a sleep of centuries, of the arts which, in northern Europe, aroused enthusiasm, and even excited a delirium of joy. These soul-stirring works are placed in the Crystal Palace, that the people of Great Britain may also be stimulated to the appreciation of the sources of purest pleasure and ennobling sentiment—an appreciation which, if it now exists, is marked by the cold, freezing exterior, which characterises many of the visitors who really greatly enjoy the wonderful productions on which they so coldly look. Mr. Ruskin—justly severe upon the general spirit of the Renaissance period, its vapidity, extravagance, atheism, and sensuality—forgets always its richness in individual treasures, its refined execution, its fascinating, though mere-trivial, beauty!—

"How far beneath these two ranks of men (the naturalists and the purists), shall we place in the scale of being those whose pleasure it is only in sin or in suffering—who habitually contemplate humanity in poverty or decrepitude, fury or sensuality—whose works are either temptations to its weakness, or triumphs over its ruin—and recognise no other subjects for thought or admiration than the subtlety of the robber, the rage of the soldier, or the joy of the Sybarite—the vice or the misery of mankind portrayed without any moral purpose. Consider the innumerable groups having reference merely to various forms of passion, love or high-drunken revels and brawls among peasants, gambling or fighting scenes amongst soldiers, amours and intrigues among every class, brutal battle-pieces, banditti subjects—gluts of torture and death, in famine, wreck, or slaughter, for the sake of the excitement—that quickening and supplying of the dull spirit that cannot be gained but by bathing in blood—afterwards to withdraw back into somnolent and apathetic quiet—than that whole, vast, false heaven of sensual passion, full of nymphs, satyrs, graces, goddesses, and I know not what, from the highest seventh circles, in Correggio's *Ante polo*, down to the Grecized ballet-dancers and smirking Cupids of the Parisian upholsterer."

"Let us cast out utterly whatever is connected with



the Renaissance architecture, in principle or in form. The whole mass of that architecture, founded on Greek and Roman models, which we have been in the habit of building for the last three centuries, is utterly devoid of all life, virtue, honourableness, and the power of doing good. It is base, unnatural, unfruitful, unenjoyable, and impious. Pagan in its origin, proud and unholy in its revival, paralyzed in its old age—yet making prey of all the good and living things that were springing around it in their youth, as the dying and desperate king who had long fenced himself in so strongly with the towers of it, is said to have filled his failing prison with the blood of children; an architecture, invented, as it seems, to make plagiarists of its architects, slaves of its workmen, and Sybarites of its inhabitants; an architecture in which intellect is idle, invention impossible, and which, when it is gratified, and all insolence fortified. The first thing that we have to do is to cast it out, and shake the dust of it from our feet for ever; whatever has any connexion with the orders, or any one of the orders; whatever is Doric, or Ionic, or Tuscan, or Corinthian, or Composite, or in any wise Grecized or Romanized; whatever betrays the smallest respect for "Truth" or "Truth on Palladian work, that we are to endure no more. To cleanse ourselves of these cast clouts and rotten rags is the first thing to be done in the court of our prison."

COLOSSAL MONUMENT TO SHAKSPEARE.

It is a subject of frequent remark by foreigners that there is in this country no monument to Shakespeare. Signor Chardigny has conceived the idea of erecting a gigantic statue of the great dramatist. Russia, he says, boasts her colossal statue of Peter the Great; Italy of Charles Borromeo; Bavaria its gigantic statue, the head of which forms a conspicuous ornament at the Crystal Palace. Why should not England have her great statue? Signor Chardigny proposed that the statue should be a hundred feet high, of cast-iron, formed by a new process, which he has invented.

In the statue it is proposed to have three floors, with a staircase for ascending to the top or head of the monument. These three floors will divide the statue into three rooms, of about eighty feet in circumference and fifteen feet each in height, the sides of which the artist proposes should be adorned with bassi-relievi, in cast-iron, representing all the chief scenes of Shakespeare's plays. In the middle of the first floor are to be statues, in cast-iron, of the Queen and Prince Albert.

The third floor of the statue, reaching to the head, will afford a most splendid panoramic view of London, through the apertures for the eyes, which, following the proportions of the rest of the statue, will be more than two feet wide. In addition to the light which will come from the apertures of the eyes, a large quantity of light will be admitted by the top of the head, which is for this purpose intended to be made of glass. In addition to this, the folds of the drapery of the statue will admit a variety of openings, not visible from below, through which light and air may be introduced. It is also proposed that it should contain a library of the best editions of Shakespeare's works.

Busts, in cast-iron, of contemporaries of Shakespeare, and of those whose names have been worthily associated with his, would be fitting ornaments of the interior.

The statue would stand on a pedestal of stone, in which should be the entrance, through doors of cast-iron, whose panels might be adorned with appropriate bassi-relievi.

It has been suggested that the Regent's Park, or the top of Primrose-hill, are fitting spots for its erection.

JOURNAL OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE

VISITORS.

THE numbers of visitors since our last are as follows:—

Date.	By payment.	By tickets.	Total.
Friday, June 30	3,588	1,380	4,968
Saturday, July 1	1,390	2,661	4,051
(Season Tickets sold to this date—20,352.)			
Monday, July 3	12,888	1,659	14,477
Tuesday, July 4	13,140	1,456	14,596
Wednesday, July 5	14,006	1,177	14,883
Thursday, July 6	14,640	1,210	15,850
Friday, July 7	2,769	1,128	3,896
Saturday, July 8	1,137	2,888	4,025
(Season Tickets sold to this date—20,370.)			

(No further sale of Season Tickets.)

Date.	By payment.	By tickets.	Total.
Monday, July 10	12,881	801	13,682
Tuesday, July 11	12,469	1,151	13,620
Wednesday, July 12	9,867	609	10,476
Thursday, July 13	15,614	1,410	17,024
Friday, July 14	2,383	3,747	6,129
Saturday, July 15	1,413	4,524	4,637

(No further sale of Season Tickets.)

Date.	By payment.	By tickets.	Total.
Monday, July 17	16,768	1,388	17,601
Tuesday, July 18	16,559	1,151	17,710
Wednesday, July 19	15,006	1,164	16,770
Thursday, July 20	17,415	1,281	18,696
Friday, July 21	14,526	1,106	15,632
Saturday, July 22	1,106	2,863	3,971
Monday, July 24	14,525	607	15,133
Tuesday, July 25	13,488	712	14,150
Wednesday, July 26	12,215	822	13,041
Thursday, July 27	12,495	1,063	13,548

Early on the 8th their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal and Princess Alice, accompanied by their governesses, arrived unexpectedly, and were received by Mr. De La Mottz, photographer to the establishment, in the absence of the Directors. The royal party were conducted through various portions of the interior by Mr. De La Motte, and ultimately honoured that gentleman's studio with a visit. At the desire of the Princesses, a sun picture was taken, and their delight and surprise were considerable when they found that it contained exact likenesses of themselves and Sir Joseph Paxton, who had, *ad interim*, arrived, and was at the moment in attendance on their Royal Highnesses. The party was subsequently escorted through the fine arts by Messrs. Owen Jones and Dibby Wyatt, and, after a lengthened visit, departed much pleased, before the arrival of the general company.

It is still a subject of remark that very few of the visitors have the appearance of belonging to the working classes; but it is to be hoped that when the autumn arrives, and labour gets its annual period of relaxation, the return will be large from that source. Means should be taken to ventilate the attractions of the Exhibition throughout the country, and encouragement given to the organization of excursion trains. In this matter the co-operation of the different railway companies may be expected, as they will reap a large portion of the advantages derivable from the influx of a large number of country visitors into the metropolis. But no time should be lost, as time is slipping away, and the attention of our operatives is beginning to turn to the French Exhibition of 1855, clubs being already in course of formation to defray the expenses of a trip to Paris. Opposition is also starting up nearer home. A project is far advanced, under the auspices of the different temperance societies, for the purchase of the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and the erection within the grounds of a crystal *Jardin d'Hiver* and *Salle de Danse*, capable of accommodating from ten to fifteen thousand persons. The projectors of this "little go" cannot, of course, hope to compete with the gorgeous attractions of the Sydenham Crystal Palace, but its greater contiguity to town, the rapidly increasing taste for dancing, and the enthusiasm of the advocate of coffee *versus* claret, may produce results sufficient to put the Crystal Palace Directors on their metal, and at all events should induce them to neglect no legitimate means of making the public thoroughly acquainted with the attractions they have collected for them.

It is quite clear that the Board have adopted a right course in changing the half-crown into an additional shilling day, as announced by Mr. La Motte, their chairman. The alteration came into effect on Friday. The Directors, in making it, have very properly been guided entirely by the financial view of the question. They could not possibly act upon suggestions founded on the feasibility of making Saturday into a general half-holiday. To get that accomplished would probably be found much more difficult than the opening of the Palace on Sunday afternoon. Every one knows how slow the progress is, and how great the opposition provoked by such subjects as the early-closing movement or the Ten Hours Factory Bill, whereas the Company have a very strong case, on which to go before Parliament next session, for an exemption act in their favour with respect to Sunday. Hitherto, nearly everything designed for the benefit of the multitude has, in some way or other, had its advantages absorbed by the classes immediately above them. It has been so in a remarkable degree with our mechanics' institutions, and our numerous charities richly endowed for educational purposes. Dulwich College, which the Palace overlooks, and which already draws nearly £3,000 a year from its shilling exchequer, is a case in point. It remains to be seen whether, having been undertaken for the humbler classes, and designed by one sprung from their order, the Crystal Palace is to be rendered accessible to all but them. The shareholders of the Company, in conformity with the course recommended at the late general meeting, will no doubt see that the proper steps are taken for bringing this question to an issue in the next session of Parliament, and in the meantime it may safely be referred to the good sense of the public.

THE EXHIBITORS AND REPRESENTATIVE TABLES.

The official announcement was made by Mr. Laing, on Thursday, that the space for industrial objects would, as circumstances permitted, be separated into a bazaar for sales and an exhibition space for the display of excellence in the different branches of manufacture. This is unquestionably the right course to pursue, and we have no doubt will be profitably and successfully carried out by Mr. Deane. In the meantime, no opportunity should be omitted for summarily ejecting any exhibitor whose misconduct is calculated to bring discredit upon the whole department. One or two cases have, we understand, occurred, but it is not yet determined how they should be dealt with. It is probable that the new arrangements contemplated for exhibitors the nave will be entirely cleared of stalls—this will be a decided improvement. The refreshment space, also, as at present distributed, must be entirely altered; for, in ascending to the main building from the railway station, a most disagreeable impression is produced by the amount of feeling through which the newly-arrived visitor has to find his way. The waiters and females engaged in the eating department have no signs of any sort, and are employed from the entrance of the building to its close, and now the visitors understand what they may have for their money, they are perfectly satisfied. Indeed, we have heard of some persons taking a ride to Sydenham expressly for the cold collation, it being so superlatively good and plentiful, and at a charge so trifling.

New additions are continually being made to the Ethnological and Natural History Department, but the Industrial Courts are still in a backward state. The Sheffield Court is not yet finished; the Birmingham Court exhibits very few articles at present. The Stationers' Court seems to be the most occupied. The French Court and the Music Court are not half filled; none the more agreeable to the Directors, although Handel might make the remark at an empty house, "The music will go all the better."

Messrs. Sowerby, Drayson, and Tatton's display of fossil lace in the Mixed Fabric Court was so well arranged, and the articles of embroidery and materials for court and other dresses of so first-rate a quality, as even to engage the attention of Her Majesty during her visit to the Crystal Palace. Marriott's exhibition of honey-bees at work is rather attractive; the lookers-on are delighted with the movements of the bees running to and fro. Another attraction is the stereoscope, and it is rather amusing to hear the remarks of those who have never seen anything of the king previously. Some look so forlorn to think that actually their own eyes have cheated them. The gallery over the inner courts of the Byzantine, Mediaeval, &c., has a splendid collection of photographs of churches, palaces, doorways, cloisters, &c., the great seats of England, some Byzantine diptychs, also illuminations from the pages of books in the Mediaeval ages, valuable for their calligraphical and artistic merit as well as their antiquity. The Mr. Hewitt (Fenchurch-street) of notoriety for Chinese articles, has a grand display of them at the gallery, Sydenham end. Some copies, we presume, of Indian paintings, in the gallery by the side of the Assyrian Court, is worth looking at, displaying something of the customs and habits of those nations; but, with our preconceived notions of loveliness, we should have a difficulty in making out which of the females' faces and forms depicted Oriental beauty.

POSED PICTURE GALLERY.

It is satisfactory to learn that a hint given some time since in the *Daily News*, with a view of adding to these attractions, is about to be acted upon. Arrangements are in progress for the formation of an extensive picture gallery, to be open to all the world, and with arrangements on a liberal scale for facilitating the sale of the pictures exhibited. The Directors are encouraged to this experiment by the success of the picture gallery in the Dublin Exhibition, in which nearly £10,000 worth of pictures by various continental artists found ready purchasers. When such a satisfactory result was obtained in Dublin, there can be little doubt of the complete success of a similar experiment tried on a large scale in London, and besides, our domestic school of art would receive a wholesome fillip by thus brought into competition with its continental rivals. The arrangements for collecting the pictures have been entrusted to M. Corr Vander Mauren, of Brussels, the commissioner, who brought to us a successful conclusion the exhibition and sale of the pictures in Dublin, and that gentleman has already succeeded in collecting about 300 first-class pictures, by French, Belgian, and German artists of celebrity.

INDUSTRIAL AND FINE ART COURTS.

The effigies, statues, and various works of art in the different courts, are being protected by barriers of rail, covered with red cloth—a very proper precaution. The Hall of Lions is completed, with its columns gilded instead of the pure marble of the original; and its gorgeous ornamentation dazzling in the extreme. It is set off by the fountain and garden of blooming roses, the variegated balsams, and other flowers. The nave may now almost be called the orange-tree grove, from the number of these trees on either side. The orchestra is removed from under the central transept, but the dais and canopy still remain, and were it not for these, this part of the building would be almost entirely empty. The transept at the Sydenham end, we presume, is Sir Joseph Paxton's culminating point of attraction—his Court of the Vegetable Kingdom. In this part of the building are

displayed trees, plants, shrubs, flowers, grasses, heaths, mosses, and ferns of the torrid zone, in wild profusion—none of which we shall at present enumerate, but merely make a few remarks upon the beautiful specimens of the palm tribe, so unlike anything in the shape of trees that we are accustomed to see in temperate climates. Some have a majestic appearance, with their towering stems, and their singularly-shaped gigantic foliage, spread out similar to a fan. Others are slender climbers, and no doubt will gracefully hang in groups, about the columns and girders, and from bough to bough of the large trees. Some, again, have thick trunks; others slender as a reed; their leaves, like the antechinus monsters, ten feet long, and their bunches of flowers, and afterwards of fruit! How strange, not only to see, but taste, the date and the coco-nut, that has grown in our own country, and in our own sight, of the golden-coloured fruit of the pitaia of San Fernando, hanging in clusters, like grapes—the tops of which trees reach the glazed roofing of the transept. Several of these palm varieties are now growing in the Crystal Conservatory, and long may they flourish!

THE PALACE GROUNDS.

The Crystal Palace Company, desirous of affording every convenience to their visitors, and of giving them the least possible trouble, have had constituted five places of admission into the Park and Palace—the entrance from the rail, by the rosarium; the north and south transepts; a gateway opposite the new road from Sydenham church, a short distance from that station; and another at the Pence end of the new road, which leads to the Anerley station. These last two structures are at the extremity of the grounds, and are built with corrugated iron; the roofs are shaped tent-fashion, and large gates are placed close to them, which turn by pushing, so as to permit egress as well as ingress.

Having entered at the Pence Lodge, a silvery lake and winding rivulet, crossed by rustic bridges, now appear to keep company with the extinct monster animals and reptiles, carnivorous, omnivorous, and ruminating, that stand or recline along the water's edge. Still, if unfortunately happens, they only tell half their tale—the earth surrounding them being clay, gravel, and breeze, instead of granite, molten rocks, and strata, which formed the dry land of those remote periods. This unfinished appearance rather puzzles the visitors; neither is it surprising that it does so, as it is not easy to comprehend why these quaint, old-fashioned creatures, are put there—such unearthly beings in so earthly a soil. This anachronism is a great drawback to the right appreciation of these wonderfully imaginative and artistic productions—and paleontology is robbed of its instructiveness, through the present incompleteness of the geological surface. But why should we lament this, when the visitors are perfectly satisfied so long as they can find out which is the plesiosaurus, and which is the labyrinthodon? They are quite convinced they have seen something they never saw before, and have no objection to wait for a future opportunity of seeing the mimic strata suitable for these gigantic monsters to luxuriate upon. By walking along the banks of this lake, and clambering over huge mounds of earth, you will reach the Sydenham entrance, where the oak, surrounded by flowery meadows, offers a shade from the heat or shelter from the rain, and a beautiful park scene is before you of undulating grassy slope, fully bearing testimony to Mrs. Stowe's elegant delineation of English verdure—"Grass is an art and science in England—it is an institution." The paints that are taken in sowing, tending, cutting, clipping, rolling, and otherwise nursing and coaxing it, being seconded by the mice here and there often falling tears of the climate produce results which must be seen to be appreciated." Now will this brilliantly tinted green drapery of earth's surface be anywhere more prominently beautiful than in this part of the People's Park, endlessly varied with the finest specimens of trees flourishing around. The box, the hawthorn, the beech, are there in various picturesque forms, whilst the light green foliage of the mountain ash contrasts agreeably with the dark, intense green of the lolly pines, which are seen in the dell where the lodge of Mr. Schuster's mansion still remains hid by a forest of these and other tall and stately trees. The nestnut, with its wide-spreading branches and large drooping leaves, arranged in bold masses, is intermingled delightfully with tall, stately poplars. Then a few trees appear alone in its gloomy grandeur, and a little beyond, a hillock with a clump of lofty elms. Again, numberless evergreens and trees of the fir tribe, not forgetting the larch, that not only agreeable, but necessary adjunct in the ornamentation of pleasure-grounds diversified with countless flowers by side of gravel walks and amongst the parterres, altogether conspiring to charm the eye of those who delight in the beautiful forms. Nature displays in woodland scenery, and nowhere is it more tastefully arranged than in the Park on the Sydenham hills. The large basin and cascade temples on either side of the grand fountain and waterfall are rapidly progressing. The wing at the Sydenham end is finished, and a stroll can now be taken over nearly every part of these extensive and delightful pleasure-grounds, in themselves a great boon to the inhabitants of London and its suburbs. Manly sports might be introduced, so that those who delight in healthy recreative exercise, as practised either in the bowling-green, or in cricket and archery grounds, might be able to do so, having plenty of space available for the purpose, and more especially as we learn from Walter Savage Landor that a body of archers in the Turkish army would, under several

circumstances, be more efficacious than a similar body with firelocks; that the arrow from a bow would discomfit the enemy more than the bullet from a musket. Why should not development of muscle and accuracy of eye, through the instrumentality of the Crystal Palace, be ensured, as well as increased mental knowledge and intellectual improvement?

The terraces are looking very beautiful, with their statuary and vases filled with brilliantly-coloured and sweet-scented flowers, requiring only the fountains to render them complete.

The stone-work of basins for fountains in the lower terrace, opposite the central transept, has eight reclining figures, personifying the Rivers Ganges, Amazon, Thames, and the Nile; the Arctic, Indian, Pacific, and Atlantic Oceans; but the basins at the Sydenham and Norwood end have vases. The large reservoir by the side of the Palace is partly filled with water, and the water has been pumped into the tank at the Norwood wing for the fountains in the Palace, the two of which at the Sydenham end, designed by Signor Monti, were tried in the evening a short time since, and were found to play admirably, throwing their water up to the crystal roofing, and dashing the spray in capital style upon the previously peaceful waters in the basins, making it foam and curl in sparkling fantastic ebullitions.

Home Industry and Art.

A PROPOSED RAILWAY.—The Thames Central Railway is a bold scheme, and, to many, will seem a wild one yet it is propounded by an engineer who has done, and is doing, great things; and we must be cautious how we venture to smile down anything from such a man. At present, legislative sanction is wanting; but the day may arrive when both skill and capital will be forthcoming to complete the work. Let us imagine a railway rising suddenly above the level of the Thames, and running along nearly undisputed between its shores. It will run from Westminster-bridge to London-bridge. Its supports will be so light and graceful as to offer no obstruction to the view from Whitehall-gardens and the Temple-gardens, and the few other spots whence a view can be obtained. The railway will, in effect, be a station nearly from end to end, whereby the greater railways may form a junction. There will be a water-way for barges and small craft beneath, and two water-ways for steamers between the railway and the respective shores. By means of floating tenders connected with the supporting columns, the river traffic will be definitely arranged into distinct trains or streams—perhaps with greater facilities for river trade than if no railway existed. There will be approaches from all the bridges, whereby to pick up passengers from everywhere to everywhere—always provided that the existing companies will carry their lines from the present termini to the banks of the Thames. Barges and craft will receive goods from the railway, or supply goods to it, by a due arrangement of the space between the columns.—*Dickens's Household Words*.

STATUE OF MONTGOMERY.—Mr. John Bell, whose beautiful model for the proposed Wellington statue in Manchester was rejected, has been selected, without competition, to execute the memorial to the late James Montgomery, at Sheffield.

DECIMAL COINAGE.—A second deputation on the subject of decimal coinage has had an interview with the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, at the office of the Board of Trade. The deputation consisted of Mr. William Brown, M.P., Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P., Mr. William Miller, Mr. J. A. Franklin, Mr. R. R. Moore, Mr. H. L. Morgan, Professor De Morgan, Mr. James Caird, Mr. John Dillon, Mr. Francis Bennoch, Mr. James Heywood, M.P., and Sir Charles Pasley.

THE FAUSETT COLLECTION.—The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire have arranged to exhibit the whole of the Fausett Collection of Anglo-Saxon and British Antiquities during the meeting of the British Association in Liverpool. Mr. Mayer has consented to lend them for that purpose, and Mr. Thomas Wright is preparing a paper specially descriptive of them.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—The treasures of the National Gallery have recently been increased by eight pictures from Lord Coborne—"The Players at Tric-Trac," by Teniers; "Crossing the Ford," by Berghem; "Moonlight," by Vanderveer; "Dead Game and Dogs" by Weenix; "Portrait of an Old Man," and "Portrait of a Girl," both by Rembrandt; "A Shepherd," by Spagnoletto; and, most interesting of all, Wilkie's "Parish Beadle," which was painted for Lord Coborne in 1823, at the price of £350. At a recent sale of some rare Italian and German pictures belonging to M. de Bannerville, four works were secured for the nation, including a portrait by Albert Durer, and a lovely Madonna, by Lorenzo di San Severino.

THE MANCHESTER AND SALFORD STATUE TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.—Mr. Noble, the sculptor, happening to be present during the reception of the Queen in Peel Park in 1851, Mr. Agnew, the then mayor, suggested the propriety of asking this gentleman for a design, and he has consequently submitted a model, which we learn, has been at once unanimously accepted. The design consists of a plain pedestal, on which stands Her Majesty, in the Dalmatian robes—the left hand of the figure raised to the breast, whilst the right falls gracefully by the side towards a smaller column, on which is placed the

crown. The robe is cleverly arranged, giving elevation to the figure by being brought below this minor column, and the head takes a graceful position. Looked at from any point of view, there is nothing to offend, the general character being that of simplicity and dignity combined. On the crowning rim of the pedestal is inscribed "Victoria," and on the front of the vertical portion the following sentence:—"The Queen was on this spot welcomed by 80,000 Sunday-school children, October 10th, 1851." The base presents a bas-relief, indicating the Queen and Prince Albert in their carriage, surrounded by the mass of children and people. On other portions it is intended to give the number of scholars, teachers, and monitors; the name of each school, and of what denomination; for it was among the most remarkable and happy features of the time that every denomination united in this expression of warm feeling, and that all banners indicative of sect or party gave place to the one national emblem of our patriotism—the British flag. The model has been seen and approved by Prince Albert, and it is now in the gallery of Messrs. Agnew and Sons, Exchange-street, on private view for a short period.

BIRTHDAY MUSEUM.—At the recent sale of the library of Mr. Gardner, of Chatteris, some of the choicer works were purchased for the British Museum. Nearly all the good books have returned to the owner a large profit. For instance, lot 338, the original edition of Boccaccio's "Il Decameron" (1527), cost Mr. Gardner £28, and sold for £50; lot 461, Caxton's black-letter "Historie of Reynard the Foxe," cost £150, and sold for £195; lot 462, the same printer's "Golden Legend," cost £135, and sold for £230. The last-named may be considered as one of the most perfect copies known, it wanting only the fifth leaf, on the recto of which is in seventeen lines the close of the table. The copy in the British Museum wants the same leaf, also leaves cvi., cvii., and cxviii. The Spencer copy wants all the introductory matter. A large wood engraving, representing the murder of St. Thomas à Becket, occupies the upper part of one of the pages. That leaf is generally wanting, and alone cost Mr. Gardner £15. Lots. Both these literary treasures were reserved for the British Museum. Lot 463, Caxton's "Catholicon," cost Mr. Gardner £240, and sold for £81. It was bought for America. Lot 549, a black-letter Chancery, "The Canterbury Tales," £120, and sold for £245; lot 650, "Beocca's De Consolations Philosophi," black-letter, no date, cost £55, and sold for £70; lot 681, Dr. Brey's "Collection of Voyages and Travels," cost £180, and sold for £40; lot 1,137, "Johannis (Sarcit) Apocalypsis"—a rare book, hitherto in the British Museum—cost £91, and sold for £161. It was, of course, bought for the National Library.

Foreign Industry and Art.

THREE THOUSAND MILES FOR THREE-HALFPENCE.—By a new postage law just passed by the United States Congress, a single letter conveyed not more than 3,000 miles is to be charged 1½d.; and for a greater distance, 5d. For a single letter conveyed not more than 3,000 miles, wholly or partially by sea, and to and from a foreign country, the postage will in future be 2½d., and if above 3,000 miles, 5d. The postage on all inland letters must be prepaid, and after the 1st of January next this must be done by stamps. On all letters intended for delivery in the towns in which they are posted, the postage will in future be ½d. each, and all not known letters, after being advertised, will be charged each an additional ¼d. In the United States all letters the owners of which cannot be found are advertised in the public press.

ARTISTS WITH THE ARMY.—M. Horace Vernet, the painter, has arrived at Constantinople, charged by the Emperor of the French to take sketches of all the scenes connected with the war in the East which he thinks likely to furnish matter for his pencil. M. Coomans, a Belgian artist, has also arrived there for a similar purpose.

THE EGYPTIAN RAILROAD.—This railway is in good working order, and answers exceedingly well. The trains do not run on it, at present, at any stated periods. It is chiefly used when European or Indian passengers arrive in Egypt. English engine-drivers are employed on it. The speed is about twenty miles an hour. The railway the whole distance between Alexandria and Cairo will soon be open. It passes through a level and most fertile country. The Arabs do not know what to make of it. They were dancing before it some time since, and having no conception of its speed, they did not get out of the way in time, and an Arab woman was killed.—*Daily News*.

THE MINUTE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION has been opened, with much pomp, by the king. The number of exhibitors amounts to 6,588. Of these 2,331 are Bavarians, 1,477 Austrians, and 767 Prussians; Wurtemberg gives 443, and Saxony 446. The King and Queen of Prussia are expected to visit the Exhibition.

THE PROPOSED ORGAN FOR THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Professor Donaldson is now on a visit to the north of Germany, for the purpose of inspecting the largest ancient and modern organs, as well as to make the acquaintance of the more celebrated organists and organ-builders. The Professor is accompanied by the well-known organ-builder, Mr. David Hamilton, of Edinburgh, as a practical judge, and one to whom most of the continental organs are already familiar.

THE LION'S MOUTH.

We continue the transcription, under this head, of communications to the public journals agent the Crystal Palace. That some of these communications are supremely silly, is the better reason for their re-production.

"THE ROYAL CANOPY."

"To the Editor of the Daily News.

"Sir.—I am one of the many thousands who have visited the great centre of attraction, the Crystal Palace; and, like every one else, I was greatly pleased.

"There is but one thing which wants improving, and which could be done at a very trifling expense, and which I am sure the spirit of Directors would never overlook; and it is this:—The canopy suspended over her entrance from beneath looks very magnificent, but when the visitor ascends the galleries, and looks down upon the canopy, the plain bare canvas top looks very offensive to the eye, compared with the surrounding velvet, and is not at all in keeping with the splendour of the whole place.

"Now this could be remedied at a very trifling expense; for a few yards of crimson cloth is all that is required to hide the canopy, and the present harsh effect would be removed. I trust that the Director artist, as you will see by the enclosed card, and I look upon the effect of the whole Palace as perfectly dazzling, and if this little alteration was made nothing would then be wanting.

I am, &c.,

AN ARTIST."

"REFRESHMENTS IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE."

"To the Editor of the Daily News.

"Sir.—Your comments on the refreshment department of the Crystal Palace cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on the Directors; yet there is still an atrocious abuse to be corrected.

"The opening of the Crystal Palace afforded the Directors an excellent opportunity of rectifying an abuse which, but a short time since, engaged the attention of the public press; that of quantum and quality. Surely the public in their "own Palace" have a right to get a full imperial pint for their sixpences, instead of the half which they at present get; if not, the publicans and sinners but laugh in the face of the recent act for establishing an "imperial measure."

July 10.

W. D."

"CRYSTAL PALACE—OMNIBUS FARES."

"To the Editor of the Daily News.

"Sir.—It was no small inducement to my taking a season ticket that the Directors engaged omnibuses to run from the West-end to the Sydenham Palace, at the moderate charge of one shilling. And, as they must needs run past Brixton church, they were convenient to us residents at Clapham and Stockwell; and, the fare of sixpence to and from Brixton church and the Palace, were much less. But, for reasons of their own, the proprietors of these omnibuses have suddenly doubled the charge on these omnibus, and the man who lets out flies, &c., had the conscience to ask me fourteen shillings to drive four of us to Norwood.

"The foregoing will no doubt account for the Clapham people not visiting the Palace.

"A word or two from you will, perhaps, command some attention from the Directors. Knowing you are ever ready to help the weak, in a good cause,

I remain, &c.,

"A SEASON TICKET HOLDER."

Clapham, July 12."

"AN IDEA FOR A HAT."

"To the Editor of the Daily News.

"Sir.—Mr. Dickens's hat reform is making some progress, but has not yet got much beyond the "wee-awfie," which can never be a gentleman's hat. I send you a figure in the Crystal Palace, No. 91, a Hunter (copy), from the Museum at Naples, crowned by a really graceful-looking hat, and which I recommend to the inspection of those concerned. Should this meet the eye, in consequence of your consenting for it to appear in the columns of your valuable paper, of any go-a-head manufacturer, something may come of it.—Yours,

"ANTI-FUNNEL."

PARAPHRASES have lately been going the round of the newspapers as to the "Sea King," of Dundee, from Leith, and the "Salem," a Liverpool liner, having made the passage to Melbourne in twenty-three days. Both these vessels, however, have been eclipsed by the "Lord of the Isles," from Clyde, which ship left Tynemouth on the 20th November last, and arrived at Sydney on February 1, thus making the passage in the short space of seventy-two days—the quickest passage yet made to Port Jackson, and set a new record, and equal to the fastest trips made both by steamers and sailing vessels between England and Australia, or vice versa. The "Lord of the Isles" is an iron clipper-ship, 203 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 18 feet depth of hold, and was built by Messrs. Scott & Co., Cudisdyke, Greenock.

THE STORY OF THE ALHAMBRA.

The Alhambra was the produce of the luxurious decline, as the Mosque of Cordova of the manly pre-eminence, of Mohammedan Spain. The latter was built while Moorish art was still devout and rigorous, and while Moorish manners, in a long interval of their periods of fanatical propagandism and fanatical despair, were, throughout Europe, the models of chivalric honour and literary patronage—when domestic comfort and sanitary science were, for that age, marvellous—and when the number of libraries thrown open to the public, the magnitude of the larger collections, and the organization and universal appreciation of authorship, were developed to a completeness unsurpassed in the most civilized of modern nations. But the Alhambra was the structure of less happy times. Periodical storms of the ancient passion for divine commissions set in from Africa. Old prophecies of the Koran and the wise men had, through the lapse of many centuries, come round to their time of promised fulfilment, and muezins, escaping the Herod-like slaughter which threatened their interdicted name, divided the Mohammedan world over their rival claims. Kings and khalifs, professing dependence on the centre of Islamism, communicated to their counsels and dependents all the divisions of tenet or family that agitated the great Eastern Court. In the pauses of the struggles of the Almoravides and Almohades, and of the various holders of the same mysterious name, it was found that learning could not change its capital as rapidly as fortunes fluctuated—the villas on the Darro and the Xenil became retirements of indulgence, in place of study—the most honoured of the sheiks was accustomed to pay tribute in doblas, while exacting it in beauties—the bravest of governors constructed the first fortress of the Alhambra from the pillage of the mosques of Elvira.

Habus who was the first independent sovereign residing at Granada, constructed this earliest portion of the Palace of the Alhambra; viz., a fortified enclosure, called a Kassabeh, the ruins of which are contained, with the name Castilianized, in the "Alcazaba." Badis, the son and successor of this monarch, made the next steps in the embellishment and fortification of the new residence of the khalifate. He finished his father's line of bulwarks, and built another—called for distinction Jeddah the New. This sovereign is a man of much legendary renown, and many a tower or shapeless ruin ascribed to him is selected as the scene of some tale of the ingenuity of benevolent magic, or of the malicious spells of insatiable hermit, woven out in his inaccessible cave among the snowy sierras. It was he that pounded his enemies on a chess-board, at his ease, in a tower now ruined; and it was he that watched how the horseman, that was perched on its summit, in weathercock-shape, couched his spear in the direction of the coming foe, and blew his trumpet by night to awake the sleeping. During the reign of his successor commenced the long and rapidly changing struggle between the races and prophets that poured across the straits of Gibraltar. The Almoravides and Almohades robbed Granada of its independence; the fortress underwent many sieges, and knew different masters—each making use of his short ascendancy to add to its growing strength and beauty. But Ibrahim, an Almohade, conferred upon his capital benefits beyond all those of the rival sect. Beside a new and beautiful villa on the river-bank, he constructed many schools, colleges, and mosques—planted public gardens, opened canals, and strengthened the fortifications of Granada.

The time came near for the fulfilment of the prophecy of a Jewish astrologer of note, that the reigning dynasty of Islamism should be overthrown by one of the name of Mohammed Ibn Yusuf. In spite of the rigid search after the prescribed name, two Moors, so known, successively arose, and led their followers to those beautiful cities of Mohammedan Spain which rivalled Damascus and Bagdad in the love and ambition of the faithful. Their coming is a new, and the commencement of the last, era of Arabic art in the Peninsula. They brought with them that mingled character of consummate repose and tent-life which is visible in those parts of the

Alhambra selected for the restorations in the Crystal Palace. The followers of the new prophets, already accustomed, in their roving life, to rich drapery and silken hangings, to narrow shafts for pillars, to open traceried for friezes, to leaves of the Koran for pictures, to jets of water for statuary, and to airy spaces wherever the light and the breeze might enter without disturbing seclusion—loved everywhere, from habit or association, to read the art-language which they best understood, and to supply the old wants of plashing water in the silent desert, and of spreading pool and shady recess under the glaring heat. To the first of these Yusufs the Alhambra owes nothing, except that by his conquest of the Spanish Almohades he prepared the way for his successor. He dwelt in the fortress only long enough to receive the sanction and congratulations of the Sultan of Bagdad. Elated, perhaps, by these, he started once more on his course of subjugation, but was met and defeated by the second claimant of his own name and mission. The conqueror, surnamed Ibn Alahmar, found the kingdom he had won in great peril from another cause than civil dissension, and which had grown imminent because of it. The exhausted state of the Moors, and the difficulties of their co-religionists elsewhere, made it impossible for Ibn Alahmar to make stand against the Christian powers that were robbing him, one by one, of his most valuable provinces. James of Aragon, and Ferdinand of Castile, each able and energetic, had seen their opportunity in the internal disunion of Islam, and extended the Christian sway from the Bay of Biscay to the Guadalquivir, and throughout the entire breadth of Spain and Portugal. Ibn Alahmar, however, passed through the Caudeine Fauces. Riding over to the camp of the Castilian king, he did homage for his diminished sovereignty, and became one of the vassals of Ferdinand, serving him with five hundred lances, attending the Cortes of Castile, and paying half his revenue in tribute. At this period, while Christian flags were flying on the towers of Toledo and Seville—while the magnificent mosque of Cordova was being dedicated to novel rites—when the wide Mohammedan empire was circumscribed by the Guadalquivir and the sea, and when the fairest of Saracenic sceptres was in the hands of a tributary king, the royal palace of the Alhambra—such part as lives in our memories and models—was founded, by Ibn Alahmar. With only half of his legitimate resources, at intervals a vassal and a rebel, and compelled to war both on his revolted walis and his Christian neighbours, he, nevertheless, found leisure and resources to render Granada the rival of old Cordova, at the resort of the learned and the study of the artist. He rendered the fortress impregnable, and capable of containing 40,000 men. Under him the commerce of Granada became the foremost in the Mediterranean, and the citizens' comfort and health was as regarded as under the fallen khalifate. After erecting innumerable baths, aqueducts, mosques, and bulwarks, and after building sufficient of the Casa Real to take up his abode there, he perished by a fall from his horse.

His son, Mohammed II., was an equal patron of art and literature, and applied himself to the erection and decoration of the new palace, with an intensity so notorious and absorbing as to cost him an invasion. He did not, however, neglect the fortifications, which he completely repaired, nor the interest of other parts of his kingdom, since he founded a college, long famous for its numbers of the learned men of Europe, besides many works of utility and embellishment. It is uncertain which of the courts are to be ascribed to the respective builders, as the monarchs under whom the Casa Real arose seem always to have re-decorated their ancestors' halls, introducing their own names in the laudatory inscriptions. The first Mohammed, however, probably erected all the private portions and several towers, and his son the shell of the courts, the waterworks, the Torres de la Vela and de los Comares. This latter tower, built to command the magnificent prospect, is, historically, the most interesting in Granada. In the hall which it surmounted was the yearly tribute-money demanded, paid, or refused; the war-challenges heard and accepted; the first defiant *algaras* rung, or the final sur-

render adopted. From its summit the watchers reported hope or mourning to the anxious hearts beneath, as they descried the infidel banners waving down the path of Lope, or the long struggles on that bridge of Pinos whose possession was disputed for centuries; or the seizure of their pearly villas, strung like beads upon the Darro's thread of silver, and clustering into hamlets along the more distant Xenil; or the progress of the town of Santa-Fé, which Ferdinand and Isabella were constructing, with the intention of there oulting the blockade. The Torre de la Vela became the favourite resort of the sultanas after their siestas, from its mingled scene of bare sierra behind Granada, richer slopes towards Spain, minarets and convent belfries, every variety of stream from the sparkling Alhama to the majestic Guadalquivir, the bank where Roderick and Orelia perished, the spot where Columbus was overtaken in his flight to France, vegas rich in every fruit, form, and vegetation—beauty and association everywhere.

Mohammed III. (A.D. 1302) added to the palace a mosque, erected under his personal inspection, of great costliness and beauty, and then described as "a building which has not its like in this country." Its extreme richness subjected it to pillage and mutilation during a long period, and it was finally destroyed by the French, under that Vandal of Spanish libraries and architecture, Sebastiani. In the private apartments, Mohammed slaughtered his political rivals—thus commencing the long list of cruelties which the palace witnessed during the decline; and in the same rooms was compelled, six years afterwards, by a conspiracy of his brother Nasr, to resign his crown. He was slain in an attempt to regain it, and his body thrown into one of the beautiful ponds.

Ismail contributed to the Alhambra a little mosque, whose inscriptions record the fact. This sovereign was slain in the audience-chamber, by a cousin whom he had in open council accused of cowardice in battle. To Yusuf I. (A.D. 1333) the Alhambra owes its elegance and finish. Unfortunate in the warlike efforts of his early reign to retrieve the Moorish position, he gave himself up to the peaceful and happy administration of his reduced kingdom, and the embellishment of his city and palace. He coloured, gilded, and completely remodelled, the decorations of the courts already built; erected the Gate of Justice, with its emblems of legendary contention—the Torre del Vino, sacred to unorthodox beverages, then first introduced—the Hall of the Two Sisters, and the Court of the Fish-pond; and commenced the larger baths, and the Hall of Ambassadors, which his son, Mohammed V., appears to have completed. He was slain by a maniac, while at prayers in the mosque. Mohammed V. also re-constructed the Patio de la Alberca, and commemorated there, in verse, his final victory over a rebellion, whose emissaries one night penetrated the Alhambra, with torch and scimitar, to the number of one hundred, slaying all they met, and scarcely leaving time to Mohammed to fly to a more faithful city.

The Alhambra was now completed, and the Moorish empire was fast approaching its final stage. The history of the former is the secret of the latter's rapid decay. As its strength and position rendered it the key of the kingdom—and its extent and extreme beauty were even greater temptations than its importance—its annals during the fifteenth century become the only political history of Granada—the only stale played for by poison, the dagger, or open revolt. Conspiracies were conceived and accomplished within an hour—rebellion was confined to a few chambers and courts—dynasties were changed by the sentinels—few monarchs died of peaceful death—scarcely one prince thought of appealing to any other people than the palace servants. This game grew only the more desperate and rapid as Granada became circumscribed—as Gibraltar, Archidona, and Alhama, fell into Christian hands—as handfuls of Spanish knights rode boldly up to the very gates of the capital—and as the Alhambra, the Albayzin, and Malaga, holding the same faith, submitted to different sultans who besieged each other in turns, and in turns paid homage and tribute to Castile.

When the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella joined the armies and counsels of all Christian

Spain in the same cause, the Court of Granada was ill-prepared to withstand so powerful a combination. Two rival wives of the sultan, one Christian, one Moorish, had divided the two great parties of the household—the Zegrís and the Abencerráges—upon the question of succession. The Moorish wife and the Zegrís were in the ascendant; Boabdil, her son, dethroned his father, and was himself proclaimed king. Professing moderation, he invited the Abencerráges to a banquet, treacherously secured them, and caused them to be beheaded, as tradition tells, one by one, in the Court of Lions. That he actually did such an act is certain; but that it was exactly as stated is a point on which geologists and the local guides are at variance. The latter point to some copious stains of a brownish red upon the floor of that court, as well as to the universal consent of romancers, that murder-stains can never be effaced; but the former call the spots "ferruginous," and set no account whatever on the legendary canon. But in the Alhambra we are beyond the jurisdiction of chemical tests, and of those "sombre spirits who pretend to judgment in default of imagination, and who would proscribe the beautiful antiquity of fable"—and we say, with Voltaire, "Gardez-vous bien de les croire." The deed, however, left Boabdil alone in the Alhambra with the Zegrís. The blind and relentless civil war which followed lost to the astute Ferdinand, Sentenil, Malaga, Alora—in fine, every valuable town and fortress, until Granada alone remained. The time of the Moorish dominion, and of the Alhambra as a Moorish palace, was now filled up. In 1492 the keys of the fortress were delivered by Boabdil to Ferdinand, the Christian flag was hoisted on the Torre de la Vela, whose bell is rung yearly to commemorate the event, a statue of the Virgin was fixed in the Entrance-gate, high mass was solemnized in the Hall of Justice, and a cross surmounted the Great Mosque.

From the day after the conquest dates the disfigurement of the palatial fortress. A convent was to be situated within the precincts, and by whitewashings and removals their destined abode was "purified" from the symbols of Islam, and inscriptions from the Koran; the roof of the Mezquita was repainted, and the Patio de la Alberca completely altered. Charles V., to make room for his yet unfinished and unroofed palace, tore down immense portions of the Alhambra, built heavy roofs, and filled up open tracery throughout. During succeeding reigns it was completely neglected, became a refuge for debtors, and the head quarters of all the bandeleros in the province, and next was assigned to prisoners, convicts, and invalid soldiers. The governors were allowed to pillage and sell with such complete impunity that the office, although having no salary attached, was considered the richest of governmental bribes. Saverina and Bucarelli were allowed in that post, in spite of the appearance of all foreign visitors to the king, to pare away all vestiges of Moorish art from the private rooms, to gut the towers and baths, to break up and sell the doors, tanks, and the famous armoury, and to give so many rooms of mosaic and azulejos for a daughter's dowry. One Prado and his son were still more violent and venal. A beautiful chapel was turned into a stable, the Patio de la Mezquita was converted into a pen for sheep, and in the Alcazaba the clank of the convict's chain succeeded the summons of the muezzin and the alarum of the arming knight.

Swiftly as the Alhambra decayed under such a rule, Spanish negligence and larceny were as nothing compared with the active destruction under the French occupation. The archives disappeared; the beautiful inlaid pavement, yet untouched, was quite demolished; the supply of water, misdirected by tearing up pipes, left the fountains dry, and ran down to rot away the chambers beneath; mosques were fashioned into magazines; delicate courts were assigned to lanciers as their barracks; immense libraries were converted into cartridges and litter for horses. Sebastiani was at length recalled, and went overladen with booty, and guarding his treasure with an escort. Few of the capitals of Spain did not furnish a similar scene.* The

worst had still to come. As a parting remembrance, the French occupants laid trains of "villainous saltpetre" under the bastions, the string of towers, the private apartments, and the aqueducts, and abandoned the Alhambra in early morning, leaving a renegade to fire the mines. He only half achieved his trust. The aqueducts were fortunately spared; but by noon several beautiful chambers, the defences, and eight towers, had fallen. Among the latter were many gems of Moorish art, the gate, sacred in romance, through which the last sultan had passed to exile, and the Torre de la Vela, which had, however, been already completely sacked. The Alhambra was once more Spanish property.

The old race of governors, the Prados, and their secretaries, now returned, and extending pillage and devastation to the most insignificant objects—to bolts, locks, doors, even panes of glass—reported to the Government that had appointed them as a commission of inquiry and restoration, that the invaders had taken everything. A portress, Doña Francisca de Molina, to whom, next to Jusuf I., we owe what we possess of the Moorish palace, was left with her nephew and daughter in charge of the fortress, and the governors retired with their plunder. Her exertions were immediate, well-directed, and unremitting. Out of money saved from the fees of visitors, she cleansed the few remaining courts of the rubbish, set the fallen lions on their feet again, brought new treasures to light, repaired what ravages she was able, and was energetic enough to shame the authorities into coming to her assistance, and allowing a small sum for restorations. But in 1821, an earthquake tore a fissure in the Torre de los Comares, and shattered the entire pile. The successful patriots named one Camerara governor, assigned the wretched funds of the Casa Real to the City Junta, and abandoned the Alhambra to decay and the contrabandists. With the liberation of Ferdinand came the former governor, who, finding little enough to plunder, and travellers enough to complain, presently resigned. His successor in the office was a man the great study of whose life was the management of galley slaves, and who, preferring to have them always about him, lodged them in half of the Alhambra, and turned the remaining portion into store-rooms. They were principally employed in this latter task, making room by flinging the azulejos and lienzos, together with a large extent of the outer wall, over the precipice that overhangs the Darro. The remonstrances of the British minister, Mr. Addington, who had on a visit witnessed the gross neglect prevalent, drew public attention to the state of the palace, and, amongst other benefits, caused the removal of a powder magazine from a situation where the slightest accident would have left nothing standing. Under the civil wars which followed the death of Ferdinand, there was another and long relapse. A governor tore down with impunity the elaborate doors of the Hall of the Abencerráges, and Gomez the Carlist committed much destruction in endeavouring to restore the defences. For some time after this the chief desecration consisted in "repairing and beautifying" without order or system, at long intervals, and after many plans. At length, in 1842, a small sum annually was obtained from the privy purse for the most necessary repairs, by Arguello, the Queen's tutor. This sum has been given with regularity up to the present time, and the restorations have been slowly but efficiently progressing.

It has once more a separate jurisdiction and a special governor, who at present resides in the city, while the palace is used extensively for a state-prison, and is guarded by a company of invalid soldiers.

At the last intelligence concerning the insurrection in Spain, the movement had spread far to the south, and the royalists were placing Granada in a state of siege. As the Alhambra still remains the key of that city, we cannot fail to hear, in case of such attempt by the insurgents, of some further additions to the long catalogue of desecrations in the home of the Jusuf and Mohammeds. This rebellion will again for the hundredth time revive the ancient yearning of the expelled race across the straits of Gibraltar. Every era of Spanish anarchy is to the dusky

sons of Morocco a time of hope and preparation. Then do they watch the returning swallows with especial interest, and seek for omens in their irregular flight; then do they burnish anew the immemorial keys whose eccentric wards are a language; then in council do they read aloud their old title-deeds of 500 years ago, and parcel out the vega into well-defined claims; then do they dream of the Nevada's breezes and the purling of the fountains and the Darro, of the vineyards and *haciendas* of their traditional inheritance, and of the shadowy heroes that keep guard over the spell-bound luxuries, and hold in remembrance the sites of hidden treasure and the words of magic might until the second coming of the Moors!—

"While factions, seeking private ends,
By turns usurping reign,
Well may the dreaming, scheming Moor,
Exulting, point to Spain.

"Well may he cleane the rusty key
With Afric sand and oil,
And hope an Andalusian home
Shall reconstructe the Moor!
Well may he see the Moorish spear
Through wild Castile shall sweep;
And where the Catalonian sowed,
The Saracen shall reap!

"Well may he vow to spurn the Cross
But now to lay it again
And plant the Crescent, and again
Above the Alhambra's roof,
When those from whom St. Jago's name
In chorus once arose,
Are shouting Faction's battle cries,
And Spain forgot to 'close.'

"Well may he swear his yatagan
Shall rout the traitor swarm,
And carve them into arabesques
That show no human form.
The blame be theirs whose bloody feuds
Invoke the savage Moor,
And tempt him with the ancient door!"—HOOD.

Indeed, history and experience must appear to the Moriscos to give their sanction to the legendary guardianship of spectral Almohades and headless Abencerráges, and to the final restitution which they ground upon the magic indestructibility of the Alhambra; for no monument so ancient remains so intact after so much violence and so much robbery. The tasks of Spanish galley-slaves, the iconoclastic piety of Spanish nuns, the recklessness of French lancers, the malice of French mines, the avaricious pillage of governors, the artistic theft of invaders, the dulness of utilitarians, the ignorance of restorers, the contrabandista's indiscriminate plunder, the bandalerio's necessities of refuge, the despair of the prisoner, the zeal of the patriot, the courtesies of the portress, the larceny of the tourist—all the clashing tastes and duties of sovereigns, deputies, and mere custodians, of charcoal-burners, muleteers, gypsies, brigands, and state-prisoners, of the chilly gorgeousness of a Flemish monarch and the fretful devotion and fickle architectural whims of the Philips and their queens, have left the Alhambra the most complete and the most beautiful of palatial ruins—with all its spiced vegetation, its minute lace-work, its coloured and gilded arabesques, the scroll-work maxims on its walls, the stalactites pendant from the roofs sown with constellations of gold, and lapis-lazuli designs woven from foliage and geometry, as pure and glowing as when, 400 years ago, Boabdil—carrying the regal keys to the Castilian conqueror—made them echo to the last Moorish tread.

THE "SELENOID SHILLING"—We mean the shilling for which so much splendour is purchasable at the Crystal Palace. The number of shilling visitors—of the mass of the people—has gradually increased; and to the affected astonishment of some folks, the status have not as yet had their noses chipped or their fingers broken. The loveliness of the Pompeian Horn has not been defiled; the beauty of the Medieval Court has suffered no spot; and the glory of the court of the Alhambra and the marvels of Nineveh have been gazed upon with wonder and reverence. How humanizing, how exalting this Crystal School for the people! A writer in the *Post* continually makes one grave charge against the shilling visitors—when they dine, they drink malt out of pewter pots! Never mind; when they know better, they may be brought to use silver tankards.—*Douglas Jerrold.*

URGENCY OF SANITARY REFORM.—The proper moment to carry out measures for the general health (which means, as we will never cease reiterating, measures conducive to public morality, the pecuniary prosperity of the state, and the general happiness) is not when an epidemic rages and the people are stricken with tears, but now, this moment; whenever that moment may be.—*The Builder.*

* Murat so left Madrid, Dupont Cordova, Kellerman Leon, Bassiés, Valdés, La Houssaye the Escorial, Nay Oviedo and Santiago, Soulí every place.

THE CENTENARY OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The centenary dinner of the Society of Arts took place on Monday, the 3rd July, at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, and was attended by about 150 gentlemen. Earl Granville, Vice-President of the Society, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the Duke of Newcastle, presided. Dinner was served in a spacious banqueting-hall, fitted up by the Company, on the basement floor of the building. The arrangement of this hall was such as to permit of a distribution of the company in somewhat of a classified order, with the view of showing that it was not an ordinary mixed assemblage. At a large semicircular upper-table, embracing the length and breadth of the hall, were arranged, on either side of the chair, the Foreign Commissioners to the Educational Exhibition, and other distinguished guests, invited by the Society to be present, including the Directors of the Crystal Palace Company. Among those seated at this table were—

The Lord Mayor; the Earl of Harrowby; Viscount Mahon; Viscount Elgin; M^r. Milne Edwards, F.R.S., Member of the Institute, Doven de la Faculté des Sciences, Commissioner from France; the Hon. H. Barnard, Superintendent of State-schools, Commissioner from the U.S.; Mr. Dr. Sill-Strong, Director of the New Elementary School in Stockholm, Commissioner from Sweden; Dr. Thomas Krag, Theologe Candidatus of the University of Copenhagen; Dr. J. W. L. G. M. Schenck, Director of Tansko-Beskoule, in Bergen; the Rev. Dr. Carl Heinecken, rector of the Mercantile Academy, Gothenburg; Major Oliphant, Chairman of the East India Company; Mr. Samuel Laing, M.P., Chairman of the Crystal Palace Company; Mr. George Parker, F.R.S., Vice-Chairman; Mr. T. N. Parry; Sir C. Barry, B.A.; Sir W. Cubitt; Mr. R. A. Slaney; Mr. Harry Chester, Chairman of Council; the President of the College of Surgeons; Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.; Captain L. R. N.; General Sir W. S. Lumsden, U.S.A.; Mr. C. F. Smith; Mr. Willcox; Mr. A. Elliott Phillips; Mr. F. M. Peto, M.P.; Sir T. Phillips; Mr. Doleperre; Mr. C. Wentworth Dike; Mr. Charles Knott; Mr. G. Gilbert, F.R.S.; Mr. T. Waterhouse, F.R.S.; Mr. M. M. Mackenzie, M.P.; Mr. S. Potts; Mr. Mayhew, Oxford; the Mayor of Derby; Rev. Dr. Major; Rev. J. R. Alderman, M.A.; Mr. Oliver, M.P.; Mr. Whatman; Mr. J. R. Alderman, M.A.; Mr. Oliver, M.P.; Mr. Wharton; Mr. Under-Sheriff Anderson; Mr. Lambert Jones; Mr. T. Dyke Acland; Dr. Mitchell; Mr. Mechi, &c. &c.

At thirteen parallel tables, embraced within the semicircular one, were seated the members of the Society, the representatives of the institutions in union, and their friends. The Council occupied the centre table, with the exception of Mr. Harry Chester, the chairman, who sat on the left hand of Earl Granville. At the tables of Art, of Commerce, of the Institutes, of Science, of Engineering, of Education, and of the Manufactures, were seated, respectively, the gentlemen eminent in each profession, who had received invitations. Each table was presided over by a vice-chairman.

After dinner, and the reception of the toasts to the health of the Queen, her consort, and family,

Mr. Harry Chester rose and said: My Lord Granville, and gentlemen, I have to request you to drink "Success to the Crystal Palace Company" [cheers]—and I will blend with that the health of the Queen, and of that Country. My Lord Granville. I take it the members of the Society of Arts are generally speaking, persons having a lively and personal interest in arts, manufactures, commerce, and education; and no one with any special and real interest in these objects can fail to feel a deep interest in the success of the Crystal Palace [hear, hear]. I will not say it is the palace—I would rather say it is the happy and natural home—of arts, manufactures, commerce, and education [cheers]. I now simply ask you to drink this toast; and, coupled with the health of Mr. Laing, a gentleman whom I am sure has exerted himself well to continue to exert himself, provide for the generation and instruction of the visitors to this wonderful structure, as well as for the profit of those public-spirited individuals by whose means the innumerable works of art with which the building is enriched have been collected together [protracted cheering].

Mr. S. Laing, in replying to the toast, said: I think that there is a special reason why we should be exceedingly glad to hail and welcome here the Society of Arts. It is evident that if the Crystal Palace is to carry out those objects for which it has been designed, it must be associated with the education and advancement of the people of England. We have practically to carry out the Horatian maxim, and mix the *utile* with the *dulce* [hear, hear]. So far as regards the agreeable part of the undertaking, there can be no doubt but we have succeeded in creating an agreeable place of resort for the people of London. There can be no doubt, at all events, that those now above stairs are enjoying a large amount of useful and harmless instruction. There is, again, no doubt that the edifice is every day more and more becoming an approximation to the most agreeable part of a continental existence—presenting to us, as it does, all that is most beautiful in nature, and most surpassing in art; objects on which we may continue to gaze undisturbed by the weather. I am not disposed to underrate the educational advances which may be made by the masses of the population in such scenes, where they may walk about peacefully and quietly, surrounded by the most instructive sights, both as regards nature and art. We are, however, more ambitious—we look to it as a means of direct education; but to attain that end we must trust to the co-operation of societies of this description, and to that of the gentlemen who come here to represent them. If we were to attempt to take into our own hands the pedagogic's ferula, and say to the multitude, "You must not amuse yourselves as you please, but must listen to the lectures we may deliver to you," I believe that we should only make ourselves extremely ridiculous [hear, hear]. But if, on the other hand, gentlemen like those whom I see around

me, looking to the great and important objects which we have in view, will themselves take the thing in hand, and organize lectures and other means of instruction, then a great deal of good may result to education—greater, indeed, than any of us could hope to obtain by his own unaided exertions. I do, therefore, trust that our connexion with the Society of Arts, from whose loins I may say we have sprung, may be the means of promoting co-operation between us in our endeavours for the same object [cheers].

The noble Chairman then proposed "The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce" [cheers]. The only thing which I have to consider in proposing, and you in accepting, the toast, is, whether the objects of this Society are desirable in themselves, and whether the attempts to carry out those objects have been successful or not. With regard to the objects, I really imagine that there can be no doubt upon the subject [hear]. With regard to the means of carrying it out, I have read the admirable address which was read by my friend the chairman of the Council, giving some interesting accounts of the history and progress of the Society. I think it is impossible for any one to have heard that address, or who may read it, not to be struck with the manner in which this Society has gone on from small beginnings to a great result [hear, hear]—how it has, from the almost exclusive attention and interest of the higher classes, come to be regarded with deep interest by the middle and even lower classes of society. But when I have said this, so far from being proud of the progress we have made, I feel that there is a lamentable deficiency when we compare the state of education with the power and resources of this great nation [hear, hear]. Plans have been suggested—many of which, I believe, would work very well if all persons would combine in carrying them out—but it is useless either for Government or any other body of men to force down conscientious objections to any particular plan, when those conscientious objections are founded on political or religious feelings [hear, hear]. I think we must for the moment, and only for the moment, be satisfied with pushing education through every possible avenue that we can find for it. Now, I think that the Society of Arts, in its forthcoming exhibition, is likely to be most useful for this purpose. This Society numbers amongst its members some of the most distinguished men in every line of life that we have in this country, and yet I do not value the Society so highly for having pushed any particular branch of science, as on account of its universality, and its versatility in shaping itself to the wants and feelings of the present age [cheers]. As a body, they are a rough and ready, bustling community [laughter]—they are constantly pushing themselves into corners, where I really believe they have no business to go at all [renewed laughter]—and where, if the Government attempted to follow, nothing but the most irretrievable confusion and ruin would be produced. I had myself grave doubts of the expediency of a Society like this mixing itself up with that most difficult question—strikes and lock-outs—but I believe the conference which took place on that subject resulted most wisely—not only in the discussion of it, but the attack that were made upon the Society for having embarked on that topic, as forcibly as anything could be brought before the minds, both of workmen and employers, the real grounds upon which that most difficult question rests [cheers]. There is another exhibition to be opened in a neighbouring country, in which the most liberal conditions are proposed to the British exhibitors. The Society of Arts took upon itself to suggest certain modifications, which were adopted with the utmost liberality by the French Government; so that there can be no doubt that the Exhibition at Paris will be a highly successful one in every respect, and something more than has done. It has circulated a proposal amongst local bodies in different districts, who, it has been suggested, should establish themselves as treasurers to take care of the savings of those working men who may wish to visit Paris when this Exhibition takes place [hear, hear]. I look forward to this result as one of the greatest use in opening the minds of the working classes in this country, and as highly calculated to aid in cementing still further the union which now so happily subsists between the two nations [hear, hear]. As one of the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, I do not wish to be supposed to attribute results which may not justly be traced to that Exhibition; but I cannot help remembering some of the circumstances which attended that Exhibition—the intermixture of foreign with English workmen, the intermixture of foreign and English exhibitors, the singular probity and honour which characterised the awards of the jurors—and, without being considered invidious, I may particularly mention those from the neighbouring country, as they formed the greater number. I am afraid it is an idea infixed in foreign minds that we Englishmen are not able to do anything, good or bad, without eating and drinking; but, considering the "post-diluvian" times in which we live, I think for a society of this sort to eat and drink once in a hundred years, is not very formidable. I now ask you most cordially to drink the toast of "The Society of Arts"—to join with me in wishing that it may continue the course of usefulness which it has hitherto pursued, and that, by its future exertions, it may confer immense benefits, not only upon the population of this country, but upon the people of the whole world.

Sir Charles Eastlake first replied to the toast, and said: My lords and gentlemen,—On the part of the artists, allow me to acknowledge the honour you have just done us in that part of the toast which belongs to us, and sincerely to hope that as the Society of Arts has, by its unaided exertions, achieved for itself the

high character it enjoys, its views of thinking and its recent undertakings, may have the effect of expanding the circle of its operations, which have hitherto been somewhat too circumscribed. It becomes us, the artists of this country, not to be unmindful of this, the parent society of the Royal Academy [cheers]. It is possible that there may be some artists present, now advanced in life, whose early ambition was stimulated by the rewards of this Society. I may answer for myself, and say that some years ago (I forget the precise time since elapsed) I had the honour to receive the gold medal of the Society from the hands of the late Duke of Norfolk. This was a stimulus to me [cheers]. Artists, too, have derived much valuable information from the voluminous publications of the Society, and I hope that the aid it has given to the Fine Arts during the last century may be, in the course of the coming one, still greater; so that, when it meets again, at the next centenary festival, it may be with feelings of satisfaction and cordiality as strong as we now experience. Again, my lords and gentlemen, allow me to return you our very sincere and warm thanks.

Mr. Dillon returned thanks on behalf of manufacturers, and the Lord Mayor on that of commerce.

Mr. Charles Knight then rose, and proposed "The 155 Institutions in Union with the Society of Arts."

Mr. Edward Barnes: My lords and gentlemen, I have the honour, at your command, to return thanks on behalf of those who sit at this table, and who are the representatives from the Mechanics' Institutions in connexion with the Society of Arts. I may state that I have one qualification for undertaking the task which has been allotted me—namely, that I have witnessed the rise and progress of these interesting and important societies. Exactly thirty years ago I attended a lecture at the first, and then the only, Mechanics' Institution in England. It was held in an old and dirty chapel, near Falcon-square. I have lived to witness such an assemblage as this in this splendid palace! I have lived to see 800 institutions of this nature, the representatives of which are gathered together in a building unequalled in all times [cheers]. The Society of Arts boasts, this day, of the 100th year of its existence; and it is a remarkable fact that that period has witnessed the greatest discoveries and improvements in art, science, and manufactures, ever known in the history of the world. But during two-thirds of that period, the larger portion of the population was not called upon to take part in the national advancement. For a long period it had been supposed that men were required only to be mere labourers, unacquainted with Art. Dr. Birkbeck first addressed the mechanics at Glasgow on the principles of Art, and we now see 800 institutions in existence in this country, and 1,057 Philosophical and Literary Societies and Mechanics' Institutions. Connected with the Yorkshire Union, we have 130 institutions, comprising 20,000 members. Whilst, in one sense, we ought to seek to raise the character of our institutions, another sense would be to bring them down to the humblest class of society. Our object is to bring them down, not merely to the towns in which large Mechanics' Institutions exist, but to the smallest villages. And I must here observe that one great improvement which has been made has been the formation of itinerating village libraries. We seek to form libraries where we cannot at present attempt to do anything greater, and we hope to embody the feeling of the country in the cause. When we visit Mechanics' Institutions, we beg to thank the Society of Arts and the Crystal Palace Company. We think owe much to them, and I think they owe much to Mechanics' Institutions. I do think that but for Mechanics' Institutions, neither the Great Exhibition of 1851, nor this Crystal Palace, would have been raised. My lords and gentlemen, I beg to return you thanks on my own behalf and that of the other representatives present.

Lord Mahon proposed as a toast, the health of those foreign gentlemen who had been deputed by their governments to take part in the Educational Exhibition.

M^r. Milne Edwards (who spoke in English with remarkable facility) said: My lords and gentlemen, France cannot but feel deeply animated by the generous and enlightened sentiments which have actuated the promoters of knowledge assembled in this aerial castle. I beg leave to state, on behalf of France, and on behalf of the Emperor, by whom I have been deputed to visit this country, that he feels the deepest and warmest interest in your labours in the cause of education [cheers]. Education, as a noble lord present has informed us, was formerly bestowed only on the happy few, but now it is diffused throughout society at large, and it forms the most powerful, generous, and Christian feature of the present age, that education is so extended from the highest to the lowest. France has long been desirous of instilling into the minds of all her citizens those elementary notions of science, literature, and art, which you protect in a most especial way, by means appropriate to the spirit and habits of the people. Considerable progress has now been made in that direction; and England, with the vigour, perseverance, and practical good sense which are so characteristic of her people, has been no less happy in the efforts which she has made to diffuse useful knowledge amongst every class of society, at home and throughout the world at large. The combined efforts of the two nations thus to extend everything which is really useful to the minds as well as to the souls of men, must be pleasing to all well-gifted hearts [cheers]. The two nations who, for ages, have caused so much blood to be shed uselessly, leading to the infliction of so much misery upon man-

kind, are now rivals no longer as slaughterers on the field of battle, but only as teachers of the human mind. I said rivals, but that word will by no means correctly express my meaning. Rivalry is a term which generally implies something like jealousy; some wish to obtain an exclusive possession or advantage, while in the peaceful career on which the two nations have now entered, every conquest made by the one or the other will tend to the equal profit of both [loud cheers]. It is, therefore, my lords and gentlemen, with most grateful feelings, that in the name of France, and in the name, I will say, if I am not encroaching too much upon the privileges of other foreigners present, of civilization at large, that I thank you for the great efforts which the Society of Arts has made, and the kind reception which has been granted to foreigners. In the work of civilization, England and France, unite as they now are, need fear no rivals; and in history I can find no period in which such powerful and successful efforts have been made for the promotion of knowledge. Our great predecessors in civilization, the Romans, had but a slight influence over mankind, compared with that which is now actually in the hands of England and France. The steamers of our countries, like the radii of the glory which crowns the two nations, are steering in all directions, and carrying our examples to the most distant shores [loud cheers]. Our predecessors, the Romans, quailed and fell before the invading hordes of Scythian barbarians—but England and France, in the present time, will be more fortunate [continued cheering]. Now, my lord, you must allow me to make once more to the English people my grateful thanks for the kind reception which has greeted the foreign visitors. (The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.)

The Hon. Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, U.S., also responded to the toast.

After drinking the health of Earl Granville, the company separated.

Correspondence.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Illustrated Crystal Palace Gazette.

Sir.—Since the alteration of our laws relating to inventions, the increase of business at the Patent Office has been very great, and the office is daily becoming of more importance to the mechanical and scientific world. This being the case, it does seem reasonable that its business should be conducted in a sensible manner, and that inventors, whether rich or poor, should be enabled to obtain information unaccompanied by incivility.

I have had occasion to make inquiries at the office in Southampton Buildings upon several occasions, and I must say, I never was treated in such an off-hand, and supercilious style in my life—any respectable dog so spoken to would have felt his dignity hurt. Several of my friends have made the same complaint, and one of them has declared that if again treated in the manner described, he will get a letter signed by all his acquaintances, and have it presented at *head quarters* by somebody whose countenance will be attended to. It is intolerable that a poor servant of the public should be permitted to play the part of Cerberus in this fantastic manner.

Foreigners are perfectly astonished at the mode in which inquirers are treated, and express their annoyance in no measured or complimentary terms; and it is not pleasant for an Englishman to hear a foreigner holding up English officials to the ridicule of their friends because a few of these genteel deport themselves in the style of Bumble, the beadle.

The heads of the Office also, I think owe more consideration to the public than they at present give. They certainly have done much towards affording information, by the publication of chronological and alphabetical indexes; and when the Analytical Index—which has been advertised ever since March, as to be ready shortly—is added to the other two, inventors will have the advantage they have never yet possessed, of ascertaining what patents have been granted on any given subject, and so save themselves much time and money by a knowledge of what has been achieved or attempted by others. But it seems to me, Sir, that it would not be much trouble to issue a sheet of instructions, such as any one could understand, which would prevent numerous inquiries, and give all the information the public want. At present there are some instructions printed, but perspicuity is not, certainly, their most striking feature.

However, no instructions or directions can do away with the necessity for some person who will give a simple and civil answer to an inquiry; and to provide such a person is, I submit, a duty that the Royal Commissioners owe to the public.

When foreigners come to London they are, of course, taken by their friends to see the various sights in the great metropolis, and I am credibly informed that many are taken to the neighbourhood of "Quality Court," to see a specimen of English officials. Now, this seems to me to be likely to obstruct business—and all obstructions ought to be removed, bodily or otherwise.

I am, Sir, your &c.

A SNUBBED INVENTOR.

An extraordinary calculating girl, according to the *Advertiser*, has been discovered in a school at Darvel, in Ayrshire, named Margaret Cleland, daughter of a shoemaker; she is between eight and nine years of age, and she multiplies great numbers mentally with astonishing rapidity.

NEW AMERICAN PATENT LAW.

In a late number of this journal we announced that a recommendation had been made to the American Congress by the Commissioner of Patents, embracing important modifications of the patent law of the United States. We have now before us the bill as introduced to the Senate on the 20th of June, and are glad to observe as one of its most prominent features that all the odious distinctions which have hitherto been made between citizens and foreigners are proposed to be abolished.

The bill amounts to an entire change in the administration of the patent system of the United States. It modifies the number and salaries of the official staff, creates an assistant commissioner, alters the whole scale of fees, makes the term of a patent twenty years divisible into two terms of five and fifteen years, gives new remedies to patentees in cases of infringement, provides for the publication of the specifications and drawings, and for making such publications evidence in patent suits; and, finally, makes provision for the registration of designs upon conditions somewhat similar to those of the English law.

This bill has not yet become law, but it shows the direction in which the efforts of patent reformers in America tend; and we have good reason to hope that a bill somewhat similar in its general provisions to the one now under consideration will pass the American Congress at its present session. If so, foreigners will be enabled to obtain protection in America for a sum, including all expenses, which is merely nominal compared with the present exorbitant rate.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY MOVEMENT.

A numerously-attended meeting of the promoters and friends of the movement for obtaining a Saturday half-holiday in connexion with the wholesale drapery trade was held at the Guildhall Hotel, on Tuesday evening last. Mr. S. Westbrook occupied the chair; and, after making a few introductory remarks, called upon Mr. Lilwall, one of the honorary secretaries, to read the report; which stated that the efforts of the committee had already been crowned with much success, a portion of the houses now closing at one; others (and amongst these one of the most extensive in the city) at two; and very few establishments of any account being kept open later than three o'clock. The report went on to state, that the committee had been encouraged by the general and marked courtesy with which they had been treated by the firms, and that they had no doubt but that all the young men desired would ere long be achieved. A gentleman, representing one of the leading houses, stated that their customers had, in numerous cases, expressed themselves as gradually acquiring a habit of attending to the lighter relations of ideas in which wit consists? Punning grows upon everybody, and punning is the wit of words. I do not mean to say that it is so easy to acquire a habit of discovering new relations in *ideas as in words*, but the difficulty is not so much greater as to render it insuperable to habit. One man is unquestionably much better calculated for it by nature than another; but association, which gradually makes a bad speaker a good one, might give a man wit who had it not, if any man chose to be so absurd as to sit down to acquire it.—*Rev. Sydney Smith.*

A resolution was unanimously passed expressive of regret that a large majority of the persons now liberated at early hours on Saturday, are virtually excluded from the Crystal Palace by the charge of admission being five shillings.

A second resolution was also unanimously passed expressive of the opinion that the Directors of the Company were anxious in their arrangements to meet the wishes of the people, and that the higher classes, from similar motives, would readily fall in with an alteration of the five-shilling day to another part of the week; and a third clause of the resolution was to the effect that a memorial, embodying the feeling of the meeting upon the point, should be immediately prepared and forwarded to the Directors.

After votes of thanks having been passed to the Hon. Secretaries and the Chairman, the Meeting separated.

A NEW MINUTE has been made by the Committee of Council on Education. At the end of the first, second, and third years, a grant of merit is to be made to students of merit, and to the treasurers of the colleges. The scale is to come into operation for the year ending the 31st of December, 1855, but all colleges are to be at liberty by application before the 1st of September, 1854, to give effect to it for the year now current.

ITALIAN "IMAGE MEN"—I cannot abstain from acknowledging the debt we owe to the poor "image men" who wander through our streets; for I have no hesitation in saying that they have done more to improve the general taste, to place copies of known sculpture within the reach of all, and to familiarize the eyes of the English public with that is good, than any school (which a few only can afford), or any gallery (which the working classes cannot afford), or any institution in the country; and when we recollect that English art paraded (without shame) through the streets was confined to cats with moving heads, green parrots, wooden lambs covered with cotton wool, or (if the figure of a man was attempted) a coarse burl holding an equally vulgar pot of beer, we may feel grateful for the change so unostentatiously brought about by these humble foreigners.—*Correspondent of the Builder.*

HOW CUSTOMS OR INTERESTS BLUNT THE SENSES.

—It is a curious, yet sad thing to contemplate, that in many instances, when a certain amount of knowledge has been obtained by individuals, the custom of being every day in some bad condition (either blinded, perhaps, by self-interest), causes them to believe that affairs in which they are personally engaged, and which others declare decidedly injurious, are not only innocuous, but even beneficial. It will scarcely be credited, yet we have heard on several occasions the diggers of graves state that their employment was excellent for health, and they evidently believed it. A sexton a little while since argued in a similar manner, and refused to be convinced, although he was himself crippled by an attack of paralysis. Horse-slaughterers state that their establishments are even favourable to health. An eminent operator in this line says that people have been recovered by visits to his place, though in a bad stage of consumption. But he does not think it is wise to keep pigs, and is of opinion that bad drainage is decidedly abominable. A pork-butcher and several pig-peddlers say there is no harm in swine. Cow-keepers, tripe-manufacturers, stable-men—who let a few pigs (perhaps twenty) run about the stable to pick up the corn which may be wasted by the horses, but which they carefully gather up above Christmas time; makers those who sell in sewers; the collectors of dead dust-heaps—all say that their particular doing can hurt no one, but have each suspicion as to the healthfulness of the others'. Two or three years ago we went into a respectable house on Lord Dartmouth's estate in Westminster, and finding the air within very offensive, looked for the cause, and discovered that the cesspool in the back garden was above the level of the basement floor, and had saturated the wall of the house. The tenant, a decent man, said it was annoying, but *perfectly healthy*, and yet in the course of conversation we learnt that his wife and a child had died in the house, that his remaining child was constantly suffering from glandular swellings, and that the maid-servant, who slept down stairs, had been attacked more than once by rheumatic fever! He could not connect the cause and effect.—*Bulwer.*

WIT A SCIENCE.—It is imagined that wit is a sort of inexplicable visitation, that it comes and goes with the rapidity of lightning, and that it is quite as unattainable as beauty or just proportion. I am so much of a contrary way of thinking, that I am convinced a man might sit down as systematically, and as successfully, to the study of wit, as he might to the study of mathematics; and I would answer for it, that, by giving up only six hours a day to being witty, he should come on prodigiously before midsummer, so that his friends should hardly know him again. For what is there to hinder the mind from gradually acquiring a habit of attending to the lighter relations of ideas in which wit consists? Punning grows upon everybody, and punning is the wit of words. I do not mean to say that it is so easy to acquire a habit of discovering new relations in *ideas as in words*, but the difficulty is not so much greater as to render it insuperable to habit. One man is unquestionably much better calculated for it by nature than another; but association, which gradually makes a bad speaker a good one, might give a man wit who had it not, if any man chose to be so absurd as to sit down to acquire it.—*Rev. Sydney Smith.*

WHAT AN ENGLISH LADY-BIRD CAN EAT.—Jules Leconte has just published an amusing account of English manners, under the title, "A Journey of Troubles to London." It is written in the spirit which encourages the popular Parisian notion that the sun is never visible in London; that we, poor islanders, do not smile on a liberal average more than once in each week; and that an Englishman eats little else but roast beef and plum-pudding. He describes, for instance, how he assisted a lady to obtain refreshments at the Great Exhibition in 1851:—"We went to the counter, 'What will the little bird find here to employ its tiny leap upon?' I said to myself, seeing the massive cakes, the plum-puddings, and other pastry ornated in pyramids—all at once so nourishing and indigestible, that even a view of the collection sufficed for me. Well, the little bird ate six shillings' worth! To this day I often wonder how she contrived to stow all this away. To keep her company, I tried to take two or three bites out of something like a black brick ornamented with currants—one of which she had consumed easily. But it was too much for me, I contrived to hide it in my pocket, and to take the little blonde 'Miss' back to her friends, quite prepared, I can assure you, to wait for dinner." Dear M. Leconte! (exclaims the *Athenaeum*), the ladies of England should meet to present him with a thimble-full of pollen gathered from the daintiest flowers for his nourishment, should he again cross the Channel.

SYDENHAM AND FARNBOROUGH RAILWAY.—We understand the gradients of this line are exceedingly difficult. Though the line winds about like a corkscrew to avoid bad gradients, or to accommodate certain properties, the ruling gradient is 53 feet a mile, and in one instance there is a gradient for 1½ miles, of no less than 1 in 75, or 74 feet a mile rise. A correspondent writes, "It is a line made not to work but to sell;" and as the Brighton and South-eastern will probably have nothing to do with it, he asks, "will not those be sold who made it?"—*Herapath's Journal.*

SIGNIFICANT.—The following notice is posted in a plantation in Everton:—"If the boy who left two of his toes and part of an old boot in a steel trap at Anfield plantation on Sunday night will apply at the gardener's cottage they will be restored to him.—Anfield, June 12, 1854."—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

THE MATERIAL AIDS OF EDUCATION.

An inaugural address on "the material aids of education" was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Whewell, at St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre, where the Society of Arts is holding its educational exhibition. The large lecture-room of the hall was completely filled, and on and around the platform were the Bishop of St. David's, the Dean of Hereford, Mr. Hume, M.P., the Rev. J. Barlow, Professor De Morgan, Mr. Dilke, and most of the leading members of the Society of Arts.

The lecturer said that as he had not yet had the opportunity of examining the collection of the means and helps to education which the scheme of the Educational Exhibition had brought together, he must regard the subject in its general aspect, as it offers itself to our thoughts. We suppose education to be understood, not in any new or peculiar significance, but in the ordinary and familiar sense in which it is commonly spoken of among intelligent persons. We consider *general* education as opposed to special, technical, or *professional* education; and we speak especially of *intentional*, or *formal* education, as distinguished from the *spontaneous* education which precedes the formal education, and takes the place of it in some cases; and as distinguished, on the other hand, from the *ripening post education* which follows formal education.

Dr. Whewell then explained the signification of the term education in the sense in which he proposed to apply it; and viewing it as a means of elevating human nature to the highest attainable standard, without reference to proficiency in any particular art, he said the objects of education should be to make man participate in and appreciate what is rational, true, beautiful, and good. The inculcation of those four qualities he considered to be essential in every perfect system of education, and he proceeded to examine each one separately, to show their importance and the means of instilling those principles into the mind. The cultivation of reason depends essentially on the knowledge of language, and in the first lessons a child learns from his mother he is taught to exercise the instrument of human reason, which is the element of all his future knowledge. Language is the manifestation of rationality in man, and though the acquirement of language may be considered as spontaneous education, to which every one attains, if the subject be pursued further and the history of language and its derivations studied, a higher branch of knowledge is opened, and reasoning faculties of a higher order are brought into exercise. Dr. Whewell pursued the subject of language at some length, with a view to show the peculiar structure of the English tongue in its relation to what are usually called the "dead" languages. The main structure of the language is Saxon, but the superficial part, all that gives it a living character, is derived from the Latin. As an illustration, Dr. Whewell adduced the comparatively modern words *pre-paid* and *post-pone*, the adjuncts to the words which give them their peculiar significations being derived, in these, as in all similar instances, from what is commonly considered a dead language. The next principle taught by education, that of truth—especially in reference to the truths of science—is mainly assisted by those visible aids which it is the object of the Educational Exhibition to supply. Dr. Whewell alluded to the rude orrery noticed by Cicero as having been constructed in his time, to show that in the earliest days of science visual aids were had recourse to, to convey notions of the movements of the heavenly bodies; and rude and imperfect as those models must have been, they served better than any oral description could have done to impress a knowledge of the solar system as it was then supposed to exist. Dr. Whewell, at the same time that he advocated these material aids to knowledge, expressed a caution against trusting too much to them, for though the apparatus should be made as perfect as possible, it should always be remembered that the object of such aid is to teach men to think, and not to supersede thought. As an illustration of the advantage to be gained by tangible representations, Dr. Whewell showed by the different foldings of a sheet of paper, demonstrations of two or three of the definitions and axioms of Euclid, to which objections have been taken as being neither clear nor self-evident. The definition of a straight line as "that which lies evenly between its points," and the axiom that two straight lines cannot enclose a space, though objected to as unsatisfactory when stated in words, become self-evident when shown by creating a sheet of paper, and by folding its parallel sides together. The doubling of a straight strip of paper into a knot exemplified also demonstratively the formation of a pentagon of equal sides and angles. The mechanical problem, that the fall of a body down an inclined plane is proportional to the length of the plane, was also exemplified in a simple and novel manner by the suspension and equipoise of a chain over an inclined plane. With respect to the third proposition, that one object of education should be to give an appreciation of the beautiful, there might be some question, but he considered that a love of what is beautiful in form and colour, of what is elevated in thought and language, and of what is harmonious in sound, is eminently calculated to raise the character and feelings of men, and to render them more human, and therefore more humane. He thought it of great importance to the improvement of the human race, that even the humblest and the poorest should be surrounded by, or at least have frequent opportunities of seeing, what is lovely and beautiful, and the teaching of music he considered to be scarcely inferior to any

of the other branches of popular education as a means of softening and elevating the character. As to the fourth, and what may perhaps be considered the most important object of education—Dr. Whewell regretted that there was so little agreement as to the mode by which it could be best attained. There could not, therefore, be collected any aids to education of this kind. But it might be confidently asserted that mental education properly directed could not fail to produce beneficial effects. Moral and religious training must always go hand in hand with intellectual culture, for by teaching man the exercise of his rational faculties, by making him participate in and appreciate what is true and beautiful, they would not fail to make him good.

THE COLLEGE FOR WORKING MEN.

THE REV. MR. MAURICE, late one of the Professors in King's College, has been delivering a course of lectures in Willis's Rooms, with the view of establishing a People's College. He unfolded, in his concluding lecture, the plan which it is now intended to adopt. From the remarks then made by the rev. lecturer, and from a printed paper which was distributed amongst the audience, it would appear that Mr. Maurice and some of his friends have taken a house in the north part of London, viz., at No. 31, Red Lion-square, where they intend, as an experiment, at present, upon the inhabitants of the immediate neighbourhood only, to commence a college for working men. The following are its proposed rules, together with some running remarks made on them by the lecturer:—

"1. The College for Working Men is founded for the education of persons" (i.e. both men and women, though men only at the outset) "above the age of sixteen, engaged in manual labour;" the term "engaged in manual labour" would include not only labourers commonly so called, but clerks, engineers, in fact, anybody who was not an idler, and was willing to come under the definition.

"2. The college consists of a principal, a council of teachers, and students."

"3. Membership commences on election to the council of teachers, or matriculation as a student, and ceases only on withdrawal or exclusion." They did not use the word "matriculation" from a mere affection of University terms; the admission of a student was intended to be a real matriculation into a social fellowship, into such a connexion with his fellow-students as was originally contemplated by the old founders of our Universities.

"4. The government and management of the affairs of the college is vested in the principal and council of teachers, with a casting vote in the principal."

"5. The Rev. F. D. Maurice is the first principal." His own name, Mr. Maurice said, he put forward at once, that people who distrusted clergymen might know the worst at once.

"6. In case of a vacancy, the principal is elected by the council of teachers, and teachers are elected by the council of teachers and the principal."

"7. All persons who have been, but who have ceased to be, teachers, are *ipso facto* honorary members of the council, but are not entitled to be present at its meetings, or to take part in its proceedings."

"8. Honorary members of the council may be appointed active members by the principal and four-fifths of such of the members as are present at some one meeting."

"9. The expenses of the college are defrayed, so far as possible, by fees, to be paid half-yearly and in advance, by the students, according to a scale to be published by authority of the principal and the council of teachers."

They do not propose to give these lectures gratuitously, because they do not want to insult the working man by offering him charity. The scale of fees has not yet been determined on.

"10. As soon as the funds of the college may permit, a resident secretary will be appointed by the principal and the council of teachers."

"11. At the earliest opportunity steps will be taken to obtain a permanent legal constitution for the college."

The college would not commence operations till next November.

The following statements, in further explanation of the plan, are also made:—"The principal and council of teachers propose that (subject to such alterations as may prove to be advisable) the course of instruction should consist of lectures" (not so much, Mr. Maurice explained, like University lectures, as like those of a college tutor, half catechetical), "to be delivered as follows:—*Sunday*, Bible class," which, Mr. Maurice observed, he had already in operation at Castle-street, "Christian Morals; Relations of Theology to the Natural World." These latter would not be introduced at once, but after partial experiment with the Bible class. "*Monday*, Politics;" this subject, the reverend lecturer said, referring to his lecture of the last week, he had already shown the necessity of dealing with "History, Geography, *Tuesday*, Language, Literature" (this would introduce to the notice of the students the best English books), "Elocution," good reading, namely, rather than oratory, "*Wednesday*, Music, Drawing." In connexion with the latter, he hoped that some arrangement might be

effected to provide for the attendance of the students at the Government schools of design for actual drawing lessons. "*Thursday*, Physical Frame, *Friday*, Health." These it was intended to commence first, and before the college itself was opened. "*Saturday*, Machinery, Arithmetic, Geometry, *Saturday*, Natural Science." The lecturers would aim, in treating of their subjects, to avoid all unnecessary technicalities and hard words, but at the same time not to disgust their students with an air of condescension to ignorance. The principal and council of the new college further explain some of their intentions:—

"They propose that the management of the courses be entrusted to members of the council, with power to employ such assistants as from time to time may be advisable."

"In order to impart a character of unity to the studies of the college, they propose to hold frequent and regular meetings of the teachers."

"They propose that no student should be admitted who does not prove to their satisfaction, or to the satisfaction of persons appointed by them, that he has completed his sixteenth year, and that he possesses a competent knowledge of reading, writing, and the first four rules of arithmetic."

"They hope to obtain from the Universities such a recognition of the college as will extend to its students the benefit of University degrees."

"They hope to place themselves in connexion with adult schools for working men, and propose to receive their certificates of competency as conclusive evidence of the fitness of candidates for matriculation."

"The benefits of the institution are, in the first instance, mainly intended for men; but they hope to extend the advantages of the college ultimately to children."

"Should this experiment prove successful, they hope that the principles which it suggests may be found useful in any general measure for the education of the working classes."

"It is calculated that the sum necessary for establishing the college, and carrying it on for one year, will be about £5000."

BURLINGTON HOUSE.—A deputation, on behalf of the proposed accommodation for Scientific and Literary Bodies in Burlington House, had an interview with Sir William Molesworth, on Saturday last, at the office of Public Works. The deputation consisted of the Earl of Rosse, President of the Royal Society; Lord Wrottesley; Lord Mahon, President of the Society of Antiquaries; the Bishop of Oxford; Mr. Greenough; Mr. Hamilton, President of the Geological Society; Col. Yorke, President of the Chemical Society; Mr. T. Bell, President of the Linnean Society; Mr. Grove; Col. Sabine, Treasurer of the Royal Society; Mr. Heywood, and Prof. Foster. We understand that Sir William Molesworth, without pledging himself to any definite plan, informed the deputation that it was the desire of Government to remove the societies now occupying premises in Somerset House to Burlington House, and that with this view he was desirous of ascertaining what accommodation was required by the societies in question. Accordingly, the deputation furnished Sir William with estimates of the space, &c., wanted, which it was understood would be laid before an architect. Applications were made on behalf of other societies not at present enjoying Government apartments, to be included in the proposed new arrangement; but Sir William Molesworth could not undertake to say whether Government would do more than accommodate the societies present in Somerset House.

We believe that as soon as Burlington House comes into the possession of Government, which will be in September next, it will be pulled down, as it is not suitable for the requirements of the scientific societies in question.

DISCOVERY OF VALUABLE COINS.—A large number of men are employed severing the Southampton streets. The sewer contractors are bound by their contract to deliver up to the corporation all coins and coppers found by them. Some of the workmen a few days since dug out some valuable coins of the reigns of Edward the Fourth, Henry the Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth; Maximilian, Emperor of Germany; Ferdinand and Isabella, of Spain; St. Martin, the Pope of Rome; Sigismund, Duke of Austria; Ludovic, King of Bavaria, &c., all of them of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. These coins were in the possession of Mr. Pegler, the goldsmith, of Southampton. The corporation claim them as treasure-trove. But their right is disputed, as it is stated that treasure-trove is that which has been purposely hid, such as a crock of gold or silver. A lord of a manor has no right, it is said, to unclaimed coins accidentally dropped into the earth. The right to them would be with the finder. The coin of St. Martin, the Pope of Rome, contains on the reverse side the figure of the Pope on horseback, dividing his cloak with a beggar. The coins are in excellent preservation, and very valuable.

PLANTS AT SHOWS.—Let any gardener with a grain of decent pride in his calling look upon the fuchsias, the roses, the hard-wooded plants at shows, and, if he have patience, count the sticks and ties, and then ask him if all this scaffolding is not, or ought not to be, beneath a gardener's notice. This unnatural support of plants that ought to stand alone has led to a slovenly, careless growth. The specimens are drawn up weakly because they can be supported; and in geraniums it has led to the toleration of varieties of miserably bad habit. We hope that the judges at shows at length see the necessity of checking these ridiculous props: for until censors refuse to reward exhibitors who show distorted specimens, we shall be always bored with them.—*Horticultural Journal*.